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The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

Fiestas in Republican Spain

Dictators Declare for Peace

Small Nations Say Disarm

Italy Chooses Deflation

Poland, France and Germany

American Youth Against War

THREE years ago Spain became a Republic. Now it is celebrating the event. The change took place in the most cheerful and polite manner. I happened to be there during the period of transformation, and wondered whether Carlyle had not misled us as to the way revolutions are made. They are not necessarily things of dark fire and thunderstrokes. In Madrid good-natured crowds danced and strolled under the trees of the Prado . . . Now there are cavalcades, with allegorical figures, and music festivals, and the other items of a fiesta which Spain alone knows how to organize. Above all there is a new Order of Citizens of Honor. Only one new member a year. He will take precedence over all but Cabinet Ministers . . . But as the Republic is rejoicing, the Royalists are raising their heads. Republics, like other régimes, must justify themselves, or they will disappear.

* * *

¶ Here is Signor Mussolini affirming that he stands for peace. And Herr Hitler is likewise put forward as a promoter of peace in Europe. "I will peace; I need peace; we must have peace," declared the Duce, each word, according to the New York Times interviewer, like a hammer stroke. The peoples are right to look to him to save Europe from war, he modestly confesses. Well, it does seem that the dictators in Western Europe make for stability in the immediate future. It sounds paradoxical, but these men who have a definite task to perform, who believe in their special mission, would be crazy to jeopardize their work. They are relieved from elections. The ordinary politician is bound to think of the next election; the dictator can think of the next generation.

* * *

¶ There are small nations and small nations. One kind is especially inclined to belligerency, and is involved in complex intrigue. The other kind, chief, composed of the neutrals of the last war, is constructive and highly helpful. These little powers, under the leadership of Spain (which has retired from the Imperial business), have got together—Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, with Holland in agreement—to urge real disarmament (reduction, not mere standstill accords) on the League of Nations. It would be premature to pretend that the petition will be heeded. But it is good that the protest has been vigorously made.

* * *

¶ Coming down a peg. Or rather several pegs. That is Italy's solution of the economic problem. The Council has decided there shall be a cut in salaries, a diminution of rentals, a lowering of prices, and a corresponding withdrawal of currency. The results envisaged include the increase of exports and the encouragement of tourists. (I have just received a letter from a tourist in Rome telling me how cheap things already are.) Incidentally, bachelors are to be taxed up to 50 per cent of their income. (No, I make no wisecrack here.) This is the second deflation in three years. It's certainly one way, which seems successful in Italy, of handling the situation.

* * *

¶ Next week will see the visit of Louis Barthou to Poland. Is Poland still on the French side, or is it to be ranged with Germany? It would be cheering to say that it is at once with France and Germany. There has been a diplomatic quarrel between the two former allies, France and Poland. Poland accuses France of driving it to independence, by signing the four-power pact which groups together the Great Powers and excludes Poland, while France accuses Poland of deserting its camp in making an accord with Germany. If the Barthou visit is simply to swing Poland away from Germany and towards France it will be unfortunate. If, on the contrary, it is to complete understandings among the three nations it is deeply desirable.

* * *

¶ On the whole, American students deserve our sympathy in their manifestations against war. Throughout the country the movement has spread, and young men and women are registering their determination not to be drawn into conflict. The comic note can always be struck about no-war strikes and meetings. Somebody is sure to throw bananas and onions, and there is often a fight between pacifists and patriots. But bananas are not bombs, onions are not cannon. There is a profound earnestness in this campaign of youth on the campus.

* * *

¶ Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness. I have sat for a number of days in the seats of the mighty, watching the march of the nations. Now I surrender the baton of field marshal and reënter the ranks, knapsack on back. I'm off to . . . never mind where . . . in the morning. I'm grateful. Welcome back, Rufus Steele.

Air-Mail Case Warms Up For Its New Phase

Secret Probe of Colonel Lindbergh to Come Up for Explanation

Retaliation Is Rife

Attack and Counter-Attack Threaten to Obscure Original Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14—The second phase of the air-mail inquiry has begun.

Up to the present it has been the Democrats investigating the award of air-mail contracts by the Republicans. Today it is the Republicans investigating the cancellation of air-mail contracts by Democrats. The second phase of the investigation is expected to have chapters almost as sensational as the first.

One of these has already been written. It develops that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was subjected to a two-hour grilling by a Department of Justice agent during the former's recent visit to the capital to give evidence before a Senate Committee. Elements of mystery surround this inquiry, which was held in secret, and information of which has only now leaked out.

Col. Carl Ristine, special assistant attorney-general, assigned to the Black committee, conducted the inquiry, stenographic records of which were taken; and at the outset Mr. A. G. Patterson, chief investigator of the Black committee, was present, but withdrew at Colonel Lindbergh's protest. Mr. George A. Glendon, personal secretary to the attorney-general, acted as stenographer.

Lindbergh Questions Legality

Colonel Lindbergh expressed willingness to answer interrogations at the secret meeting held immediately after his public appearance before the Senate Committee but questioned the legality of the whole star-chamber proceedings.

It is certain that secret grilling of America's premier aviator will be probed by the Senatorial Committee when it meets. A feeling of indignation is roused by the disclosure which, with other recent events here, illustrates the possibility of over-zealous politicians in the Administration snatching defeat right from the jaws of victory.

The Wirt case is another example. The Wirt "revolutionary" charges blew up with a faint pop and the Administration prestige was enhanced, until Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D.), of North

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Roaring Streams Of New England At Peak of Flood

Today's clear skies and the promise of lower temperatures provided a brighter outlook for towns and cities located on New England's capering rivers. Due to the heavy rains of last Thursday brooks and streams have been pouring their swollen contents into the Connecticut, Merrimac and other northern New England rivers, filling them full to the brim and overflowing.

Several highways along the Connecticut River in western Massachusetts were inundated to the extent of making passing impossible. Down in the Connecticut Valley, at Hartford, Conn., the river rose to a new record height for this year—21.5 feet.

At Concord, N. H., where the Merrimac River roared 8.4 feet high over the dam, streets and sidewalks were flooded. Further along the river at Manchester, N. H., workmen in a section of the Amoskeag mills worked with hip boots in 29 inches of water which covered the floor. In some places mills were forced to close. The Pawtucket Boulevard, between Lowell, Mass., and Nashua, N. H., was under three inches of water as the flow of the Merrimac River reached 53,650 cubic feet a second, the highest during the present freshet. Officials said that the river would probably rise another foot, making the highway impassable.

Barring further rains it was expected that the peak of flood conditions along the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers would be reached today. Although three persons were reported to have been drowned in flood areas, all of these casualties were not believed to be directly attributable to the floods.

Tribes Disarmed By League, Slain

GENEVA, April 14 (AP) — The League of Nations was placed in an embarrassing light last night by reports that scores of members of the tribes in interior Liberia, which the League itself had persuaded to disarm, had been massacred.

A protest from the League was dispatched to the Liberian Government. Tribal chieftains, it was reported, after palavers with officials of Liberian forces are now "disappearing."

A League commission, headed by Dr. Melville MacKenzie, in 1932 induced the Krus to surrender their rifles in the interest of peace with the Liberian Government.

All Eyes on White House To Catch Roosevelt Slant On Congressional Program

Bloc of Democratic Senators Going Down the Hill to See President—Money Matters Likely to Have Precedence in Talks

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — A buoyant Franklin D. Roosevelt was once again the center of all activity in the capital today as Senators and Representatives waited a little uneasily for a series of week-end conversations which will determine the legislative program and the adjournment date of Congress.

The President may have only been joking when he said, "I'm a tough guy," but several Democratic legislators who have been wandering a bit far off the reservation during the past two weeks would like some assurance of it. All eyes were turned on the White House.

First conference comes this afternoon. Vice-President Garner will lead a contingent of 16 Democratic Senate leaders down from "the Hill to hear what the President has to say." The fact that seven are members of the Finance Committee indicates much presidential preoccupation with money matters. Other subjects indicated by the invited list are, silver, agriculture, communications, air mail and foreign trade.

In other words, the President and his leaders will undoubtedly take up one by one each bill now before Congress, and decide which shall go in the scrap basket and which be passed before the session ends. And the President's opinion will carry the deciding weight on any contested points. No one could resist a man in such excellent spirits as Mr. Roosevelt has shown since his return. If it was barracudas which taught him how to handle the affairs of state, perhaps it might be well to send all Congress down for a fishing excursion.

* * *

Cashing In: So confident is President Roosevelt of restored public confidence in the financial integrity of the Government and of his own ability to hold Congress in hand from now on that his return was followed by a move to refund part of the national debt to cut down interest costs.

All fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ bonds whose serial numbers end in the digits eight or two are called for redemption on Oct. 15. Presumably between now and that date an opportunity will be offered to holders to exchange these bonds for new ones bearing lower interest rates. This was done in the case of the last two refunding operations.

The called bonds total $1,200,000,000. It is the second call for redemption of Liberty Loans. The first, involving $1,875,000,000, is due

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Costs of Living In Italy Reduced By New Deflation

Rents and Wages of State Employees Slashed 6 to 12 Per Cent

ROME, April 14 (AP)—The Council of Ministers today decreed sweeping reductions in salaries and the cost of living in order to place Italy in a position to compete with other nations in the foreign market.

The council, over which Premier Mussolini presided in person, ordered all rents in Italy reduced 12 per cent.

Government employees' salaries were cut from 6 to 12 per cent.

All other costs, such as food, transportation and utilities are to fall in proportion so that Italy can manufacture goods that will have even price chances with those of other nations.

This is the second such nation-wide deflation in three years, another having been ordered in October, 1930, along almost the same lines.

Other Reductions Later

The Council of Ministers did not touch the salaries of employees of industry and commerce, but these will be reduced through the Fascist corporative state organization.

Government employees whose salaries range up to 500 lire ($42.50) a month are not touched. Those with salaries between 500 and 1000 lire (from $42.50 to $85) are reduced 6 per cent. Salaries between 1000 and 1500 lire ($85 to $127.50) are cut 8 per cent; those between 1500 and 2000 lire ($127.50 to $170) are cut 10 per cent; above 2000 lire they are cut 12 per cent.

The rental on stores was reduced 15 per cent.

The council ministers voted to slash their own salaries 20 per cent.

Bachelors Penalized

In the same breath as that which took down Italy's whole economic level several pegs, the Cabinet decided that bachelors should pay an even greater penalty for the privilege of remaining single. Their tax was doubled to 50 per cent of their income. It was estimated that the state would receive added revenues of 55,000,000 lire ($4,675,000) annually from this tax.

The Cabinet announced:

"The reduction of salaries is essential for diminishing and equilibrating costs. Carrying the burden of production lower, one renders easier the defense and possible development of export; the circulation of money can be curtailed considerably; one offers conditions of life conducive to recalling the Italian tourists who constitute an important factor in the prosperity of the country."

The council also decided to regulate the importation of oil-less seeds, copper, wool, and coffee through a system of licenses to be granted according to the amount of Italian exportation to those countries from which those materials come.

The new level of prices goes into effect Monday.

The Cabinet also reduced the prices of goods in Government cooperative stores for Goverment employees 10 per cent. On the other hand reductions are made in the living allowances given certain classes of government employees. Pensions, however, are untouched.

The council called attention to the fact that the cost of living was declining in Italy from a level of 100 in June, 1927, to 73.78 last March.

It also pointed out that the purchasing power of the lira had gone up from a level of 20.82 in June, 1929, to 36.28 by April 1 of this year.

Unemployment in Italy fell by 46,727 persons during March to a figure of 1,056,823.

Radio Electricity Tried by Santa Fe For Motive Power

Much Secrecy Surrounds Experiments With Short-Wave Energy

BOISE CITY, Okla., April 14 (AP)—A vision of engine-less trains driven by electricity transmitted by short wave arose today as the result of a secret experiment on the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Energy sent by radio was credited with driving a small rail motorcar a distance of seven miles yesterday. This test of an invention still in the experimental stage was guarded closely.

Although no description of the generating and transmitting apparatus was made public, Santa Fe officials who reported the result said that they were satisfied.

The inventor, Mr. M. C. Gregory, said that on the basis of this experiment, larger apparatus capable of generating 1000 horsepower will be built forthwith in Brooklyn, N. Y. With this, he said, he expects to operate a five-car train, without material connection of any kind between the train and the power source.

He said that, after a short vacation in California, he would go to Brooklyn to start building the equipment, later returning here for further tests. It was disclosed that he has sold a share in the invention to a New York firm, headed by Mr. Morris Weingood.

The rolling equipment was described by Mr. Roy Butterbaugh of Boise City as a four-wheeled car fabricated by the use of two handcars. He said it carried eight passengers on the trip.

Mr. Gregory said he halted the car voluntarily at the end of the seven-mile trip for fear of damaging the equipment through heat. This difficulty, he said, was due to a defect in the grounding system.

The inventor explained that Boise City was chosen for the tests because it lies in the center of a region notorious for poor radio reception. However, he continued, neither static nor poor atmospheric conditions had any adverse effects upon the operation of the car.

Insull, on Exilona, Expects Wife Aboard

S. S. EXILONA, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM SMYRNA, Turkey, April 14 (AP)—Samuel Insull, homeward bound in custody of a United States official, was cheered today by possibility he may be joined for most of the long journey by his wife.

Cabin accommodations on the Exilona are being held open so that Mrs. Insull may embark at Catania, Sicily, if she can make arrangements. She is now in Athens. It was understood Mrs. Insull's party would number six. The Exilona is expected to reach Catania late on April 16.

Mr. Insull, back under the Stars and Stripes despite all his efforts to prevent it, was shown every courtesy, despite the fact he is a prisoner. He was assigned to the captain's table today.

Boston Man Gets Silver Star

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday award of silver stars to Mr. Henry J. Leduke, 119 Appleton Street, Boston, and Mr. Ralph W. Sibley, 717 South Bridge Street, West Auburn, Mass., for gallantry in action near Soicheprey, France, April 20, 1918.

Loans by State Needed to Save Hapless Cities

Other Cities Than Boston Show Distress Due to Tax Failure

Ely to Ask Bill

States Held Right Intermediaries for Municipal Relief During Distress

Boston is but one of the hapless cities in Massachusetts that must depend upon state relief to pull them through 1934, it was revealed today.

Governor Ely's reported intention to ask the Legislature to set up a large loan fund for cities is not occasioned, it is pointed out, by the plight of Boston alone, but by the genuine distress of taxpayers throughout the State.

The Governor's decision yesterday to ask for a year's extension of the Halliwell bill, whereby $30,000,000 was set aside for municipal loans and credit, is the result of urgent pressure from the mayors of many cities and towns in the State.

"Things are getting worse, not better, for rthe taxpayers in the municipalities," Mr. Andrew A. Casassa, Mayor of Revere and president of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, declared today. "Cities that did not avail themselves of the $30,000,000 loan fund last year will do so this year. Taxpayers have reached the end of their resources. There are numerous persons who can pay no taxes; others can bear the burden no longer of paying their own taxes and those of the delinquents as well."

No Other Way

Mayor Casassa asserted it was imperative that the credit of the State be placed at the disposal of the municipalities for another year. He explained that five members of the Mayors' Club met with the Governor last week and examined every avenue of relief, finally deciding in favor of continuing in effect the Halliwell bill. Under such a measure Boston could borrow between $4,000,000 and $9,000,000, with each municipality permitted to borrow the difference between 1929 and 1932 welfare disbursements. It is estimated that every $2,000,000 borrowed would lop $1 fro mthe tax rate.

Probably only the general principle of the Halliwell Act will be revived, with provisions made for the cities and towns to borrow directly from the State or from the banks outside their debt limit.

Because the sales tax and other contemplated measures have a dubious prospect of passing the

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Cars in Argentina Pull Road System From Sea of Mud

BUENOS AIRES, April 14 (By U. P.)—In the process of pulling Argentina out of the mud the Government collected $1,510,000 from 547,000 motorists during the first quarter of 1934, according to official figures announced today.

This money will be applied to construction of roads under the 15-year plan which contemplates 100,000 miles of paved roads for the country. Revenue is raised from motorists through a four-centavos per litre tax on gasoline, and other taxes on licenses, number plates, insurance and road tolls.

Already the highway plan enables a Buenos Aires automobilist to drive 200 miles straight to Mar del Plata on a first class metal highway, or 50 miles to Lujan. Concrete highways connect all the distant suburbs with the city. Only three years ago a motorist was confined strictly to the city on rainy days. Caught in a rainstorm even 10 miles outside Buenos Aires, a driver would abandon his car, usually stuck in the mud up to the running boards.

Just three months ago the road to Lujan was described in local automobile circles as a "catastrophic phenomenon," and the suburban highway links had just been completed. These roads, totaling 450 miles, have been put in first-class, year-round condition within three months.

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Things Present

Some irresponsible industrial leaders have clamored "Red propaganda!" when long hours, starvation wages and dismal housing conditions were directly responsible for their labor troubles. Read "Cultivating Communism," on the Editorial Page.

The Zion Research Library is a treasure for the Bible student, as you will note on the Progress in Education Page.

Cervantes was 57 before he began writing his immortal "Don Quixote"; so he is another example to cite in evidence of the fact that the period in a man's life at which genius may come to full maturity is unpredictable. See the article on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the world are summarized on the World News Map, on the Daily Features Pages.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and a continuation of "With the Inventors."

Security for United States Based on World Leadership In Speeches Before Academy

Sessions at Philadelphia Show Strong Support for Internationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 — The high duty of the United States to utilize its potential power of constructive leadership in solving the world's economic ills through international action was the sentiment running through most of the discussion at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which closed its two-day session here today.

Through many of the addresses yesterday and again at the evening session, it was urged that America could best promote its own safety, security and growth by helping to make the rest of the world safe and secure, by seeking its own in another's good in a world that must needs realize that nationalism in its true sense, is only a part of internationalism.

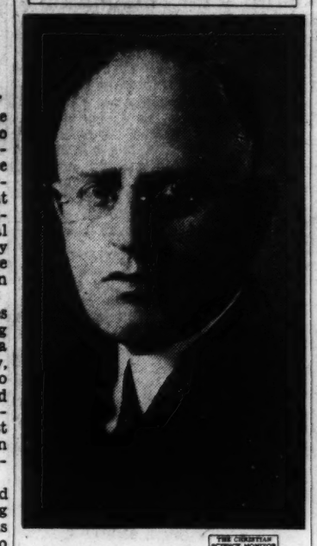
Constructive steps the United States should take toward achieving this end were suggested by various speakers. These included entry into the League of Nations, so helping to consolidate the League's position and make future wars less possible; and acceptance of the fact that the time calls for a lowering of tariffs so that a free flow of trade may be revived from a status that is now less than one-third that of its 1929 level.

"I come to advocate an unfavorabale balance of trade," Mr. William S. Culbertson of Washington, formerly a member of the Tariff Commission and former Ambassador to Chile declared at the evening session devoted to a consideration of the United States and nationalism.

"The policy of self-containment is a false policy, is one of fear and of imperialistic nationalism which is blind to the fact that trade and finance create wealth, not agricul-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Academy President



Dr. Ernest M. Patterson

Five Nations Ask League to Effect Reduction in Arms

Definite Guarantees Also Demanded in Joint Memorandum

GENEVA, April 14 (AP)—An official demand for a real reduction of armament as against stabilization at existing levels was filed with the League of Nations today by Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway. The nations insisted at the same time on definite guarantees of security against war.

The joint memorandum suggested there was danger in the rearmament of Germany on a large scale unless the powers make a real reduction in armaments.

Holland subscribed to the general tenor of the document although it was not one of the five signatories previously mentioned.

The memorandum says the conference is bound to take into account "the situation resulting from de facto rearmament," thus alluding to Germany.

Emphasizing the dangers of a general armaments race, the document says there are two alternatives: Either a limited but real reduction accompanied by moderate rearmament, or the limitation of the present armaments of the great powers accompanied by a rearmament (presumably of Germany) on a larger scale. Said the memorandum: "We favor the first alternative."

The signatories demanded the reinforcement of their security against the danger of war, "particularly concrete, definite guarantees of the execution of a convention."

They added:

"Germany's return to the League of Nations would undoubtedly be an important contribution to the solution of the grave problem of collective securities."

The memorandum admits it is necessary to be content at present with agreements on certain branches of armaments, leaving the question of naval armaments until 1935, when another naval conference is due.

It was suggested that the problem of the abolition of military aviation might be postponed, but with measures taken "for the unconditional prohibition of aerial bombardment."

World Geography Urged on Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — That geography teachers should be urged to give increased attention to world geography as a means of training citizens toward an international outlook was the text of a resolution passed by the International Council for Exceptional Children at its recent convention here. The Department of Geography is concerned at the tendency toward an increase of a narrow national outlook. That international athletics are regarded as a possible powerful agency in the promotion of international good will was a further resolution.

The training of the individual for the service of all rather than for service to himself must become the new ideal of education, according to opinions expressed by members of the council. All knowledge is a heritage to which all mankind has contributed, said Dr. C. S. Berry, director of special education, Ohio State University, and therefore belongs to all people. This ideal of service is not being recognized by present-day education, and universities in the United States are individualistic in the extreme.

Reduce Mileage In Your Kitchens, Women Are Told

Meal-Getting Labors Cut Down by Plans of Gas Advisers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Advising Madam on restyling her kitchen with a view to reducing her mileage from stove to sink to refrigerator and back is a new service which gas companies are including in their efforts to increase business, it was learned at a conference of home service directors in session here today.

With about 1000 women advisers now employed in home service departments of gas companies, this modern method of stimulating the homemaker's interest in gas stoves by helping her improve her kitchen technique has grown virtually into a profession, said Miss Jessie McQueen of New York, secretary of the conference.

It is not merely a question of where to put the new gas stove, although the company hopes of course that its advice will be heeded on this subject. The conference heard how some gas companies make plans for modernizing old kitchens which include architectural drawings indicating the correct placing of electric accessories as well as those using gas, and the more efficient use of old equipment.

Some home service directors pay particular attention to the kitchen decorations. New curtain materials exhibited here included a cellophane sample which showed how much styles have changed since scrim sash curtains were the only respectable thing for a kitchen window to wear.

Model kitchens exhibited at the Chicago world's fair last summer and articles about kitchen planning in women's magazines have aroused interest in this subject, said Mr. R. J. Rutherford of the New England Gas & Electric Company. To illustrate the need for an advisory service he told a story which brought laughs from the audience.

"A customer had an old coal range in the east side of her kitchen. She installed a gas range in the west side. Over the coal range was a match box. To light the gas range, the customer walked to the match box, back to the gas range, lit it and then back to the coal range to dispose of the match. It is established that she walked 90 miles a year in this operation. She threatened suit on the gas company to collect traveling expenses. Proper kitchen planning would have prevented this."

Pensions in France Are Cut by Cabinet

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—Premier Gaston Doumergue finally balanced France's budget today.

The Cabinet adopted five decrees reducing French pensions. These decrees completed 4,000,000,000 francs ($264,400,000) in economies effective immediately.

The budget, as voted March 1, provides for expenditures of 48,318,570,000 francs (about $3,000,000,000) with a surplus of 9,000,000 francs, but the Government admitted it had overestimated the probable receipts. So it set itself the task of finding 4,000,000,000 francs about evenly divided between reduction of expenses and an increase in receipts.

The exact figures of the revised budget will be known only when the decrees are fully effective. The Cabinet answered the war veterans, ultimatum that they would clean up France if the Government did not, with the announcement that judicial and administrative reforms are already under way.

Tax Bill Goes To Roosevelt For Trimming

He Is Expected to Change Some of Features Approved by Senate

Course Is Unusual

Coconut Oil Levy Is Feared Because of Disastrous Effect on Philippines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — With President Roosevelt's bronzed hand once more directing the ship of state, things that were not possible two days ago are now occurring, and Congress may yet see early adjournment.

Biggest and most important of all issues before the President is the great new tax bill.

Passed by the Senate last night, 53 to 7, the $480,000,000 measure would now normally go straight back to the House where the differences between the two chambers of the Legislature would be reconciled. This is still the theoretical path of the tax bill.

Actually, however, its route has been altered. The tax bill is going from Senate to House via Mr. Roosevelt's desk, and there, at the White House, in consultation with Administration leaders, the real decision on half a dozen of the most far-reaching and controversial issues will be made.

Takes Strange Route

Rarely has a tax measure come to a Chief Executive by just this route, and rarely has it contained such sweeping and diverse matters of public policy to be decided, ranging from the possible freedom of the Philippines to social-economic problems involved in "soak-the-rich" taxes, and publicity features of income tax returns.

When the bill passed the House some weeks ago it was a normal, fairly orthodox, revenue-raising measure with only a comparatively few fancy trimmings. Which simply meant that the Administration leaders had kept the Lower House in line. The bill called for increase in revenue estimated at only $258,000,000.

Then it came to the Senate. It reached the Upper House when that chamber was feeling in a rebellious mood. It had just overthrown the President on the independent offices appropriation bill, and for about the first time in the life of the Administration had proved the President vulnerable. It was in this mood that most of the changes in the big tax bill were made.

Forced by Progressives

These were forced through primarily by the militant Progressive bloc, fighting against the wishes of conservative leaders in both parties. In a sense it was a victory for the ideas of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, carried through by his son, the present Senator from Wisconsin.

Higher surtaxes were voted with the social object of "redistributing wealth," full publicity was approved for all income taxes, estate taxes were materially increased in higher brackets, while the wealthiest man in the Senate, Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan, forced through the additional 10 per cent "recovery" tax on all incomes, to be levied proportionately. Senator Couzens always votes with the Progressives on financial matters.

The question now is, how many of these drastic modifications will Mr. Roosevelt permit to stay in the bill? It is pretty generally agreed that he is in a position to enforce his will in the matter, with the backing of the Lower House.

It is to work out a plan, among other things, that White House conferences with Democratic leaders of both branches will occur today. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Miss., chairman of the Finance Committee, delayed arrangements for a regular conference between the Houses until he had seen Mr. Roosevelt.

One of the biggest matters at stake is the tax on coconut and other oils, which would fall with crushing force on a principal industry of the Philippines. This is an excellent example of extraneous legislation worked into a revenue measure in the guise of a tax law.

President Is Opposed

Mr. Roosevelt opposes the tax, and stated before his vacation trip that he felt it was unjust to impose such a burden when Philippine independence was still under discussion, and even before the Filipinos had a chance to pass on the Tydings independence bill. It is believed that Mr. Roosevelt might veto the whole bill to eliminate this amendment. This is one of the few additions to the bill, however, approved both in the House and Senate.

The publicity feature for income tax returns was approved yesterday and was the last big addition made in the Senate. An effort by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri to tax exempt securities came to nothing. House leaders already are forecasting that the publicity feature will be dropped in conference, along with the Couzens 10 per cent "recovery" levy.

Even with all the proposed additional federal tax revenue, the wage-earner of moderate means will not find his federal income taxes increased, but actually reduced, under the Senate proposals. It is upon the higher brackets that the new burden is imposed.

All Eyes on White House To Catch Roosevelt Slant On Congressional Program

(Continued from Page 1)

today. Up until yesterday $1,669,000,000 of this first call had been exchanged for the lower-interest bearing issues which have been offered on two successive occasions, thereby leaving only $206,000,000 to be paid off in cash today.

An annual saving of $17,000,000 in interest is estimated to accrue to the Treasury from the refunding operation completed today. Coupled with the new operation it is hoped to cut at least $30,000,000 from the annual cost of servicing the debt which constitutes the largest single item in the national budget, amounting to approximately $1,000,000,000 a year.

About $4,300,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds are believed outstanding today. The new operation will further reduce the original war-time issue of nearly $7,000,000,000 to $3,100,000,000.

* * *

Nationalism: The President followed the only course he could and signed the Johnson bill, thereby banning the sale or purchase in the United States of securities of governments in whole or partial default on debts.

It is fully expected that this action will drive most foreign money business out of New York and make London once more the great financial capital of the world. But such considerations mean nothing to the United States Congress. That illustrious body understood President Coolidge's comment on the war debtors and has ever since stood pat on his famous remark, "They hired the money, didn't they"?

Since then Congress has either failed to understand anything further about the debt question or hasn't taken the trouble. The majority of its members seem to feel that the United States will gain more by stigmatizing debtors as "defaulters" than it could gain by coming to settlement.

And because Congress is so unanimously of this opinion Mr. Roosevelt signed the bill. It wouldn't have done a bit of good for any President to do otherwise.

There is still some uncertainty as to whether the act will apply to British securities, although the wording specifically makes it applicable to nations only partially in default as well as those wholly in default. There is no question of its applicability to French Government securities. Latin-American countries are not affected since their issues are not in default to this Government—only to private investors. The old Kerensky debt is considered to bar Soviet Russian securities.

The trouble with the bill is that foreign governments don't seem to consider the word "defaulter" insulting. Congress can hurl it at them all it likes, but they just shrug their shoulders and take over the business.

* * *

Cherry Blossoms: They are out! Yes, you can see them from this twelfth floor office of The Christian Science Monitor as this paragraph is written. A faint line of pinkish white over the red-tile roof of the huge new Commerce Department Building (which blotted out most of the spectacle, however, so far as the Monitor office is concerned). The Washington Monument takes its place in the picture, pointing its spike into a rather somber sky, while the background is filled in with a touch of gray from the Potomac and the vivid green of new budding willows on Arlington (Va.) hills. It is a great week for the capital. This afternoon's paper ignores all other news at home or abroad to announce "100,000 here to see blossoms." The peak will come as the buds more fully unfold. Beauty has become news.

* * *

Mother's Day Stamp: While Mrs. Roosevelt looked on, the Postmaster-General yesterday threw the switch which started the big flat-bed presses on which the new Mother's Day purple postage stamps, carrying the famous Whistler picture are to be printed. The initial order calls for 200,000,000 stamps, to be placed on sale in Washington May 2 and at all other post offices May 3. The new stamp will be a little bigger than normal, running approximately to the same size as the current special delivery stamp. It will carry the inscription "In Memory of and In Honor of the Mothers of America." Postage stamps are changing so rapidly in Washington these days that philatelists are a bit confused and foreign nations are said to be objecting. But the sale of the new stamps to collectors is bringing a surprisingly large revenue to the Post Office and with a stamp collector at the head of the Government there is no prospect that the giddy change in colors will cease.

* * *

Power Bill Signed: Today the President signed the Norris-Rankin resolution directing the Federal Power Commission to investigate electric rates. It applies to rates charged to residential, rural, commercial and industrial consumers.

"It's effect will be far-reaching," Representative Rankin told reporters.

"In my opinion it will do more to bring justice to the consumers of electric energy than any other step taken with the exception of the passage of the Muscle Shoals bill.

"I predict that the publicity it will give and the discrimination and excessive rates it will reveal will result in a reduction in the costs of light and power to the ultimate consumers of this conutry of not less than $50,000,000 a year. It may reach many times that amount."

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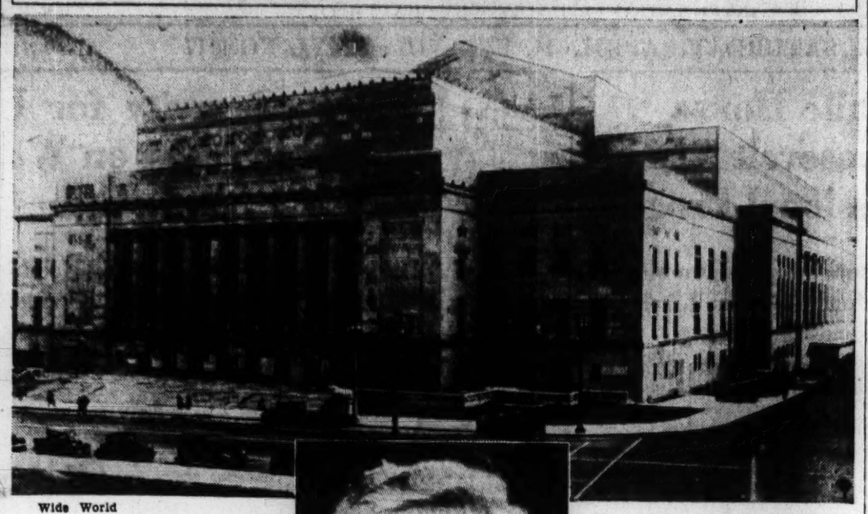

Wide World

New Municipal Auditorium

St. Louis Devotes Day to Dedicating Civic Auditorium

$6,000,000 Edifice Marks Chief Unit of Community Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14—From shrill-voiced Boy Scout Cubs to frock coated first citizens, this city put aside everything else it was doing today to join in "The greatest civic event since the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904."—the dedication and opening of the $6,000,000 Municipal Auditorium and Community Center, whose massive limestone form dominates the southwestern corner of the Memorial Plaza.

High spots on the platform included the civic luncheon addressed by Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, of Washington, Comptroller of the Currency, who represented President Roosevelt and Gov. Guy B. Park, of Missouri; a parade led by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann, and the dedication ceremony on the front steps facing the broad expanse of the Memorial Plaza, around which the civic center is rapidly taking form.

The Auditorium's dimensions are 333 feet from east to west and 493 feet from north to south. At its highest point, it reaches 168 feet above the street, a height equal to 14 stories. The music hall seats 3500 and the area more than 14,000. Facing opposite sides of the same stage, they may be used singly or together, in the latter case accommodating a joint audience of approximately 18,000. The four assembly halls taken together seat another 3000.

Bernard F. Dickermann
Mayor of St. Louis

Boston Sets Brake On Sale of Liquor

The Boston Licensing Board yesterday issued a series of regulations to all liquor licensees in the city in order to tighten drastically the administration of the liquor law in Boston.

On and after May 1, licensed liquor dealers were forbidden to sell the much-discussed "nips," which is the name for liquor sold in small containers.

Druggists were ordered to stop instantly the sale of alcohol for beverages purposes and to stop likewise the display of alcohol in their windows or intermingled among their other goods in any way. Holders of restaurant and tavern licenses were ordered to discontinue the sale of alcoholic beverages, other than wine and malt, unless they are to be used on the premises. Restaurant men and tavern keepers were also commanded to buy no liquor in bottles or original containers holding less than one-fifth of a gallon.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE MOON RISES" (Shubert). A new version of Franz Lehar's "Gypsy Love." Cast headed by Ethelind Terry, Leonard Ceeley, Joseph Macaulay and Ann Lester. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S — Frank Buck's "Wild Cargo," with cameraman Leroy Phelps in person. 10 a. m., 11:40, 1:40, 3:40, 7:40, 9:40.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

METROPOLITAN — George Raft in "The Trumpet Blows." On the stage, "Vagabonds on Parade," revue. 11:20 a. m., 1:58, 4:56, 7:54, 10:32.

FINE ARTS—"The End of the World." A French conception of popular feeling following an announcement of the end of the world. Also Franz Lehar's musical film, "Friederike." 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Harold Teen." Hal LeRoy as a cub reporter who has to take part in an amateur play. Lillums is played by Rochelle Hudson. On the same bill is "You Can't Buy Everything," with May Robson. Fenway at 12:55, 3:33, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:02 a. m., 11:03, 2:44, 5:30, 8:26.

ORPHEUM—"The Show Off," with Spencer Tracy as a chronic boaster. Vaudeville. 9:30, a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Insect life film; Laurel and Hardy comedy; technicolor musical comedy; Krazy Kat cartoon; Indian and Hawaiian travelogues; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

BOSTON—Lew Ayres in "Let's Be Ritzy." On the stage, Sophie Tucker and Johnny Perkins in "Melody Mad Parade" revue. 10:13 a. m., 1:19, 4:26, 7:33, 10:40.

SUNDAY

Music

DAI BUELL, Pianist. Miss Buell will perform and discuss Bach's Aria with thirty variations, known as the "Goldberg Variations." Public Library lecture hall, 3:30.

CANDLE-LIGHT TRIO—Concert. Celestine Powers and Muriel French, violinists; Marguerite Stiles, pianist. In costume. Public Library lecture hall. 8.

STEINERT HALL—Concert by Wallace Thompson, tenor. Doris Dandridge-Harris, accompanist. 3:30.

INTER-SETTLEMENT CONCERT—First of series of concerts sponsored by music division of Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses. Performers come from all parts of Boston. Syrian girls sing native songs. Boys' orchestra plays on home-made instruments. Many others contribute solos and ensemble numbers of different kinds. South End Municipal Building, Shawmut and Brookline Streets. 3:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "American Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward, 3; "Renaissance Paintings," by Miss Adlow, 3:30. Children's lecture, "An Egyptian Temple," by Miss Maginnis, 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Puss in Boots." A talking film with music. Most of the parts are taken by children. 3 and 4.

FORD HALL FORUM — Final meeting of season. Dr. Alfred Adler of Vienna speaks. Music by Beacon Hill Quintette. 7:30.

MONDAY

JEWISH WOMEN'S DRAMA DAY — Open to the public. Two plays will be presented, "Will-O'-the-Wisp," by Doris Halman, and "Helena's Husband," by Phillip Moeller. In Temple Israel Meeting House, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, Brookline. 2.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — The Rev. Olin B. Tracy speaks on "The Faith and Force of Henry Van Dyke." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

BOSTON PEN WOMEN—Talk by Janie Gordon Wellman on "Venezuela, the Land of Eeternal Spring." Hotel Statler. 3.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Piano recital by William Rudd. Program includes numbers by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, MacDowell, Schubert and Debussy. 2:45.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies: "A Path Through the Woods" and "The River." 3.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES—New courses at the Twentieth Century Club begin: "Listening to Piano Music," 6:30; "Watching the Stars," 8; "Interpretation of Our Economic Situation," 8; "Vocabulary Building," 6:30; "Everyday English," 6:30; "Conversational French," 6:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Free lecture by Prof. Edgar Sheffield Brightman in "Personality and Religion" series. Subject, "A Finite Personal God." 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Lecture, "The Weather and the U. S. Weather Bureau," by G. Harold Noyes. Musical program. 3 Joy Street. 8.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—Free lecture in advertising course. Subject, "Radio Advertising." 3. Free lecture on "Political Groups" by Prof. G. W. Allport, 4:15.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Security for U. S. Based on World Leadership Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

ture and manufacturing alone. If we are to have a real recovery program it must shape itself along these lines already showing themselves namely excess of commodity imports over exports."

Reiterating the same conclusions, Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary, brought out the fact that this policy of self-containment is that which has had such a disastrous effect in Europe during the past few years. This policy already showing itself here, must be rooted out, he said, for it is dangerous alike to the United States and to the world. No policy of economic nationalism can succeed in a world that is so interrelated, he argued.

Reciprocity in Trade

The increasing height and tangle of trade barriers all over the world, coupled with the reduced purchasing ability everywhere arising from the general economic depression, have reduced international trade during 1933 to less than one-third of its 1929 gold value, Mr. Henry Chalmers, chief of the division of foreign tariffs, Department of Commerce, at Washington, said.

Speaking under the general topic of "Foreign Trade and Trade Barriers," which was the subject for the fourth session of the meeting, Mr. Charlmers stressed the fact that if the general volume of world trade is to be enlarged, it must come through the current movement for reciprocal trade agreements with a wider use of the older type of bilateral agreements, under which the contracting countries mutually undertake to reduce duties on products of particular interest to each other. Further, these benefits, under this plan, should be generalized to all other nations with whom they are on a most-favored-nation basis.

"There is need," Mr. Chalmers concluded, "for agreement among the nations, upon a broad enough scope of application of the principle of the most-favored-nation to the operation of quotas and other types of import control, as well as to import duties, so as to avoid the temptation to see easy solution of a difficult trade situation by resorting to unregulated methods of control."

Comparison of Production

American standards of labor are high largely because much capital equipment and power have been put into the hands of the workers and the average per capita productivity of an American worker is twice that of a European worker and three times that of a Japanese worker, Dr. J. Henry Richardson, University of Leeds, said in discussing the subject of international competition and labor standards.

Loans From State Needed by Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

Legislature, Mayors have generally agreed upon the policy of a state loan fund as the only likely means of relief.

Other States Do It

Mayor Casassa pointed out that practically every state in the nation has assumed the responsibility of seeing the cities through the depression, with some making outright grants. Better credit for borrowing and wider latitude in the devising of new means of revenue, make the State the logical intermediary for the relief of the municipalities, Mayor Casassa indicated.

The Governor, in pledging himself to seek relief for the cities, is generally interpreted as having approved Mayor Mansfield's economy program. If a State loan measure is accepted by the Legislature, it is estimated the Boston tax rate could be cut from $2 to $4.50.

Under the Halliwell measure cities and towns borrowing direct from the State were obligated to accede to state supervision over certain elements of their budget. Boston last year refused to agree to this proviso so it made no direct borrowings from the State, although it availed itself of about $3,500,000 under the credit provision, whereby a city may borrow outside its debt limit. Mayor Mansfield has declared he would borrow this year.

Direct borrowing and private borrowing last year totaled about $13,000,000 of the $30,000,000 allocated to the cities. Mayor Casassa said possibly $24,000,000 would be sufficient for the fund this year.

Under the state loan program cities and towns borrow to reduce their tax rates during times of their most acute distress and pay it back when they are in better circumstances.

Brown Heads Mobile Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The Mobile Chamber of Commerce at its annual election named Mr. Herbert C. Brown, local business man, president for the ensuing year.

Senate Tax Bill as Compared With House, and Present Law

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Here are some of the more important provisions of the tax bill, as contrasted with the House measure and the present law:

Income Taxes

Senate bill—Normal tax 4 per cent; exemptions, $2500 for married persons; $1000, single; $400, each dependent. Earned income credit of 10 per cent on such income up to $20,000.

House bill—Same as Senate except earned income credit allowed only on net incomes up to $8000.

Present law—Four per cent on first $4000 net income, plus 8 per cent on balance. Exemptions same as in Senate and House bills. No credit for earned income.

Surtaxes

Senate bill—Begins with 5 per cent on net incomes between $4000 and $6000, ranging upward in 29 brackets to 59 per cent on those over $1,000,000. Exemptions and credits for dependents allowed the same as against normal tax.

For one year only (1935) an additional 10 per cent is added to all normal and surtax returns.

House bill—Starts at 4 per cent between $4000 and $8000, rising upward in 28 brackets slightly different from Senate to the same maximum of 59 per cent on those over $1,000,000. Same exemptions as Senate.

No additional 10 per cent on income and surtax returns.

Present law—Begins with 1 per cent on net incomes over $6000 and ranges upward to 55 per cent. No exemptions.

By eliminating the 8 per cent normal rate now in effect, both Senate and House bills subject dividends and partial tax-exempt interest to higher taxation as such income now enjoys an 8 per cent exemption and under the bills it would only be 4 per cent.

Inheritance Taxes

Senate bill—Starts at 1 per cent on net estates under $20,000 rising to 60 per cent on those over $10,000,000. Exempts first $40,000 of any gross estate. No credits under this schedule for estate taxes paid to states.

House bill—No change for present law.

Present law—One schedule ranging from 1 per cent on the first $50,000 of net estate to 20 per cent on those over $10,000,000 against which a credit of 80 per cent is allowed for such taxes paid to states and which carries an exemption of $100,000. Another schedule, called the "super estate tax," with rates from 1 per cent on the first $10,000 to 45 per cent on that part over $10,000,000, on which no credit is allowed and which carries an exemption of $50,000.

Gift Taxes

Senate bill—Begins at ¾ of 1 per cent on net gifts under $20,000 graduating up to 45 per cent on those over $10,000,000. Exemption the same as proposed for estate tax.

House bill—No change from present law.

Present law—Three-fourth of 1 per cent on net gifts under $10,000 to 33 1-3 per cent on those over $10,000,000. Exemption $50,000.

Capital Stock Tax

Senate bill—One-tenth of 1 per cent on the adjusted declared value of a corporation's capital stock; also an excess profits tax of 5 per cent on earnings in excess of 12½ per cent of the "declared" value of such stock.

House bill—No change from present law.

Present law—Capital stock tax expires June 30, 1934, and excess profits tax was repealed by presidential proclamation of prohibition repeal as of Dec. 31, 1933.

Personal Holdings Companies

Senate bill—A special surtax of 30 per cent on the first $100,000 of undistributed adjusted net income of such companies, plus 40 per cent, on all over that amount.

Such a company is defined as any corporation 80 per cent of whose gross income comes from royalties, dividends, interest, annuities and gains from sale of securities, and more than 50 per cent of whose outstanding voting stock is owned by not more than five persons. Exempts income from rents and allows "reasonable" reserve for debt liquidation.

House bill—Flat rate of 35 per cent and exempts no part of such income.

Present law—No tax.

Capital Gains and Losses

Senate bill—Permits deduction from taxable income of capital losses only to extent of similar gains, except that $2000 of any excess loss may be charged off from ordinary income. On gains, it measures for tax purposes 100 per cent of gain if asset is held less than one year; 80 per cent if held from one to two years; 60 per cent from two to five years; 40 per cent from five to 10 years, and 30 per cent if held more than 10 years.

House bill—Limits deductions for losses to extent of gains in similar transactions for the same taxable year. It measures gains same as Senate except the last bracket of 30 per cent is not included.

Present law—Provides if assets are held less than two years the gains are taxed in full and losses are allowed in full except in the case of stocks and bonds where losses are deductible only to extent of gains in similar transactions. The tax on gains in similar transactions. The tax on gains and allowance for losses on assets held over two years is limited to 12½ per cent.

The reason given for this change is that taxpayers now take losses within two-year period and get full benefit therefrom, and delay taking gains until the two years are up, thereby reducing their taxes.

Consolidated Returns

Senate bill—Eliminates privilege of filing such returns.

House bill—Two per cent penalty for corporations filing consolidated returns for subsidiaries and affiliates, making the total tax 15¾ per cent.

Present law—One per cent penalty.

Excise Taxes

Senate bill—Repeals present tax on soft drinks, clocks, candy, furs valued at less than $75, articles with gold content valued up to $25, and the use of boats. Imposes processing tax of three cents a pound on imported vegetable and fish oils, with revenue derived from such levy on Philippine coconut oil and similar products to be returned to the island treasury provided no subsidy or bonus is granted island growers.

House bill—No change in excise levies in existing law. Imposes five cents a pound processing tax on coconut and sesame oils, with no return of revenue to Philippines.

Present law—No vegetable oil tax.

Exchanges and Reorganizations

Both Senate and House bills limit charge-offs on acocunt of exchanges and corporation reorganizations so as to add directly or indirectly $10,000,000 to the revenue.

Partnerships

Senate bill—Curtails partnership allowances for losses by limiting deductions for losses on the sale of capital assets only to the extent of gains from such sales.

House bill—Same as Senate.

Present law—Permits individual partners to deduct losses of partnership against their income from other sources.

Depreciation, Depletion Allowances

Senate and House bills continue provisions of present law under promise of Secretary of the Treasury to so tighten administration of these sections as to add $85,000,000 to the annual revenue.

Bank Check Tax

Senate bill—Terminates the present two-cent tax as of July 1, 1935.

House bill—Repeals it as of Jan. 1, 1935.

Publicity

Senate bill—Requires all tax returns to be subject to public inspection under regulations formulated by treasury with approval of President.

House bill—Same as existing law.

Present law—It is discretionary with the President wether or not to make regulations public.

Gasoline and Oil Taxes

Senate and House bills are administrative changes to make sure original producer pays the tax.

Air-Mail Case Warms Up for Its New Phase

(Continued from Page 1)

Carolina, chairman of the committee, spoiled a good thing with the apparently baseless charge on the floor of the House that Dr. Wirt had been "imprisoned" in the World War for pro-German activities. This charge is categorically denied, but Mr. Bulwinkle has made no motion of apology and is protected by congressional immunity from libel action.

Seems Like Bickering

Now comes the new Lindbergh incident. A feeling of disgust is evident over the growing tendency of partisan Democrats to "smear" all Roosevelt opponents.

Colonel Lindbergh protested the air-mail cancellation and was immediately attached by White House attachés.

Mr. James Rand Jr., who sponsored the Wirt charges, is to be prosecuted on an old antitrust case, the Department of Justice has announced.

Just on the eve of income tax payment day, the Justice Department announced it would press charges against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon for alleged tax evasion.

While the commodity exchange bill is under consideration comes word that Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago grain speculator, is to be prosecuted.

While Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in New York is fighting the power issue, the Federal Trade Commission takes the opportunity to publish letters showing that a New York Senator has been acting in the public utilities' interest.

Finally, Dr. Wirt is accused by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, of seeking large sums of public works money—a statement which Dr. Wirt also denies with details indicating that he has again been put in an unfair light.

Court to Bar Public At Millen Jury Drawing

The public will be barred from the Dedham Superior Court during the choosing of the jury for the Millen-Faber trial next week, Sheriff Samuel Capen announced yesterday. Drawing of the jury in the Needham Trust Company robbery and murder case will require about a week, it is expected.

Sheriff Capen made it clear that the decision to bar the public during drawing of the jury had no bearing upon the defense counsel's plea for the right to waive the trial by jury. Judge Nelson P. Brown's decision on this plea is expected early next week.

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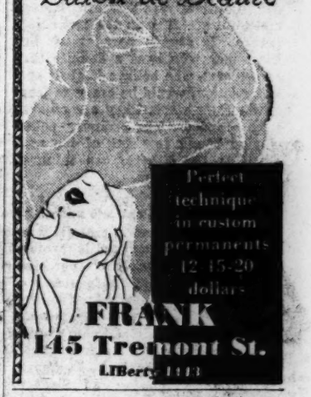

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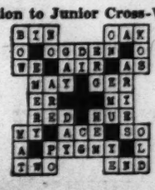
9.4x8	$187.50	$86.50
11.1x7.2	$225.00	$97.50
12.8x8.6	$265.00	$129.50
10.11x7.6	$225.00	$97.50
9.7x7.3	$175.00	$78.50
9.11x6.6	$195.00	$77.50
10.2x5.9	$205.00	$69.50
10.11x7	$215.00	$89.50
10.8x7.1	$400.00	$169.00
10.2x7.5	$375.00	$157.50
6.10x9.9	$325.00	$139.00
13.6x7.3	$225.00	$89.50
3.9x2.10	$60.00	$23.95
11.4x5.3	$165.00	$69.50
11.3x5.5	$195.00	$77.50
11.1x6.2	$175.00	$83.50
9.6x8.8	$195.00	$89.50
9.11x8	$225.00	$97.50
11.7x7.4	$415.00	$179.00
6x3.7	$105.00	$46.50
5.4x3.5	$95.00	$39.95
8x4.10	$155.00	$76.50
7.5x5.1	$155.00	$76.50
12.4x7.11	$500.00	$195.00
11.5x6.11	$350.00	$169.00
10.5x7.5	$445.00	$169.00
11x6.8	$185.00	$79.00

Solution to Junior Cross-Word



Goodwin Blasts Mansfield and Ely, Hits Boston Banks

Claims City Salaries Aid Stores to Keep Open, Hits Interest

The Boston public was depicted today by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, as being hoodwinked by the banks, which, to protect their interest on real estate mortgages, are fomenting the present hysteria against high tax rates.

In a counterblast against Governor Ely, Mayor Mansfield and the Boston banks, Mr. Goodwin made answer today to the reported intention of Governor Ely to discharge or demote him. Asserting that the Governor was apparently misinformed about the proper functions of the Finance Commission and that the most desirable resignation would be that of Mayor Mansfield, he broadened the scope of his attack to include the banks.

Talk of Red Herrings

He charged that Boston banks are drawing a "red herring" across the trail that should lead to the bank doors — that Mayor Mansfield's present attack on high taxes should be directed against bank interest. Whether a man could have a home without borrowing from a bank or not was not considered in Mr. Goodwin's charges.

"The effect on real estate of high taxes has been exaggerated by the banking interests," he contended. "A home assessed for $10,000 with a $7000 mortgage at 6 per cent pays in Boston $328 for taxes but its owner pays $420 for interest on his mortgage. He gets school, police, fire and health protection, hospitals, streets, etc., for his $328 taxes. What does he get for his $420 interest? Just the right to use the bankers' $7000 and the grief that goes with it. I hope the people will see the hypocrisy of it all."

Expressing no concern over whether Governor Ely makes good his threat to discharge or demote him, Mr. Goodwin told the Governor he labored under a misconception of the commission's responsibilities when he said that the chairman, as part of Mayor Mansfield's administration, should give the Mayor loyal support.

Assails Retrenchment

"That is the first time I ever heard that the Finance Commission was a part of the city administration," Mr. Goodwin said. "I always thought it was to watch the administration and give its opinion not only on expenditures but on services."

Mr. Goodwin assailed Mayor Mansfield's policies of retrenchment as demoralizing the services of the city and endangering education, health and the safety of the people. He contended that the weekly pay roll of $600,000 is a mainstay to the local merchants and that the Mayor's program has so terrified the city employees that they have curtailed their spending to cover only bare necessities.

Reaffirming his opposition to the leveling of high salaries to $4200, Mr. Goodwin argued that it was unjust for such officials as the superintendent of schools, the corporation counsel, or the police commissioner to receive the same salary as the "two unnecessary Transit Commissioners recently appointed by Mayor Mansfield."

Monitor Interview
April 14, 9:15 P. M.

MR. WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM, foreign news editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the Monitor series, Saturday, April 14, at 9:15 p. m., over Station WBZ.

WBZ operates on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters.

Lull in Strike Gale Over New England Won by Labor Board

Threatened walkouts in the Peabody, Mass., tanning industry were averted last night when an agreement was reached between manufacturers and leather workers through the offices of the New England Regional Labor Board.

The dispute, in which working conditions played a major part, was worked out at an all-day meeting, presided over by Judge John J. Burns. The National Leather Workers' Union notified the board that they would accept the terms of settlement and a ratification by the manufacturers is expected to follow.

A complaint against the Whitney-Blake Company of Hamden, Conn., was lodged with the National Labor Board by Mr. John J. Eagan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor. Mr. Eagan charges that the company has failed to abide by a strike settlement of last fall, in which they promised to reëmploy all striking workers by Jan. 3, 1934.

With next Monday the deadline for the 800 hat workers in Danbury, Conn., who threaten to walk out in an attempt to reëstablish 1929 wage scales, no real promise of settlement has yet appeared. At Wallingford, Conn., R. Wallace & Co. gave its 1000 employees a 10 per cent pay rise.

Biddeford, Maine, heard Mr. Frederick Banfield Jr., agent of the Saco-Lowell Shops, state today that the wage increase in the shops will affect 2800 employees. The rise which becomes effective Monday boosts both hourly wages and piece work rates.

Service Clubs Gain Impetus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Service clubs are gaining momentum rapidly in Australia and New Zealand, according to Mr. Crombie Allen, trustee for Rotary International Foundation, who returned here recently on the S. S. Monterey after four months in the Antipodes.

New Stratosphere Flight Planned To Rise Fifteen Miles

University Club Hears of Effort to Set Altitude Record

Preliminary plans for an aerial voyage 15 miles into the stratosphere in a balloon five times as large as that in which Commander T. G. W. Settle broke the world's altitude record last year, were outlined at the University Club last night by Lieut. J. F. Phillips of the United States Army Air Corps.

With the area in which adventurous men can seek new worlds to conquer limited to small portions of South America, Oceania, and the bottom of the world, Maj. William E. Kepner and Capt. Albert W. Stevens of the Army Air Service plan to nose their giant craft as far above the troposphere and tropopause of the earth's atmosphere and up into the stratosphere as they can go, seeking new records and hopeful of bringing back much needed scientific data.

It is not to be a stunt flight in any sense of the word. Both men rank high among leaders in experimental aviation projects, and their balloon, like the projected new 200-inch telescope being built for the California Institute of Technology, is the world's largest feasible project. The flight will be made sometime during June, according to Lieut. Phillips who spoke to the 53rd annual meeting last night of the New England Association of Beta Theta Pi in place of Captain Stevens a member of the University of Maine chapter, who could not attend.

The flight is in accordance with carefully laid plans the outgrowth of several years of personal interest on the part of Captain Stevens, in the theory of cosmic rays and the possibilities of photography at extremely high altitudes. The takeoff will be from some point along the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in order to allow for drift calculated to land the stratosphericists some six or seven hundred miles to the east. Were they to take off from New England or even the middle west there would be grave danger of the balloon drifting out over the Atlantic.

No Toy Balloon

The balloon is now under construction at the Goodyear-Zeppelin plant, Akron, Ohio. It will be five times the size of the Settle sphere and three times the size of the ill-fated Soviet craft which unofficially broke the altitude record last fall by ascending 13 miles above the earth.

At the takeoff the top of the gigantic bag will be 295 feet above the earth or in other words the distance between the gondola housing the two adventurer-scientists and the summit of the inflated balloon, will be equal to the distance from basement to flagpole on a 27-story skyscraper. At this stage the bag is only about one-tenth full of hydrogen, but as space must be left for expansion of the gas in the upper air this is all that will be needed. As it rises the bag slowly takes on a spherical shape to become a perfect sphere, 180 feet across and completely filled with gas at the top of its flight, nearly 15 miles above sea level. At this height the huge ball could easily enclose an 11-story cubical building.

Every precaution is being taken to insure safety. The 100-inch magnesium alloy gondola will be outfitted with a "life preserver," a pneumatic bumper to be lashed to the lower part of the outside. It is composed of inflated balloon fabric shaped like a great doughnut. Because of the difficulties that have been encountered by balloonists in the past owing to jammed valve ropes, and the impossibility of operating these at high altitudes through the air-tight wall of the gondola, Captain Stevens has designed a novel safety system. A small hose-line will connect the valve mechanism up near the top of the bag with the inside of the metal ball, and compressed air will be used to open and close the valve just as a camera shutter is operated by squeezing a bulb or the airbrake of a train by pressing a lever.

Two Months More

Work on the balloon will take about two months more, it is estimated, the Brobdingnagian gas bag requiring two and a third acres of cotton fabric impregnated with rubber. Together with necessary bands, ropes, valves, ballast, gondola, men and instruments, the craft will weigh nearly eight tons. The flight is to be known as the National Geographic Society Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight.

On the Science Advisory Committee are many of the outstanding American physicists, chemists, meteorologists, etc., headed by Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, chairman, director of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Major Kepner and Captain Stevens will enter their gondola by two circular openings on opposite sides, just above the sphere's equatorial center. Two other principal port holes are located one at the top and the other at the bottom, each fitted with air-tight glass covers. Through the lower will be focused a powerful camera to take photographs periodically throughout the trip. Through the upper Major Kepner will train his telescope on a thermometer at the top of the gas bag which registers the temperature of the hydrogen, the lifting and the descending power of the craft.

Work with the instruments will be minimized considerably. Small automatic cameras are being installed to record data photographically. Thus, to cite one instance, a record is made on a film every time the largest camera takes a picture, showing the height at which it was taken, the barometer pressure, the direction of the compass needle, direction of drift of the balloon, and the temperature outside. Similar records are made for the other instruments.

Tanks of oxygen compressed to a liquid will be carried, for at about 15,000 feet the hatches will be closed, the gondola made air-tight and it will be necessary for the men to spill out a little of the liquid at regular intervals.

Ocean Fare Lowered For Olympic Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—As a gesture of friendly coöperation to the 1936 Olympic Games, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg America Line have announced 20 per cent reductions in single or round-trip fares across the Atlantic for all those officially connected with the games. Competitors, committeemen, officials and their wives and children are eligible for the lower rates.

The reduction is authorized by a ruling of the Atlantic Shipping Conference, on the request of the North German Lloyd Line, passed at its Paris meeting in early March and will apply to sailings in the off-season. Similar proposals are being considered by the South America Shipping Conference and the Cuba and Mexico Shipping Conference.

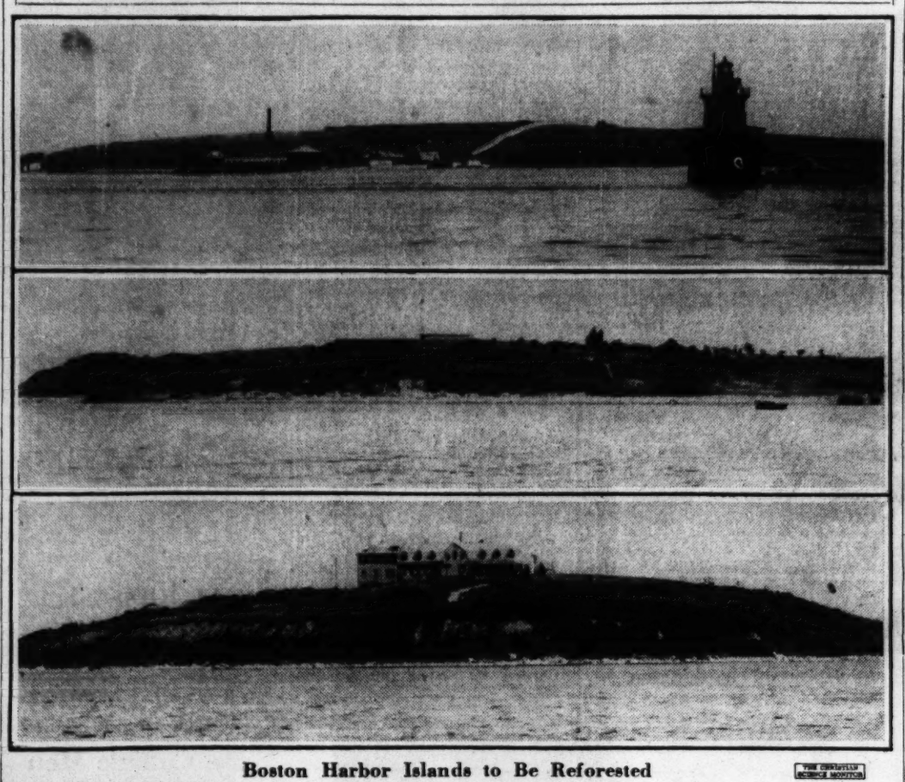
The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg America Line will make this same reduction, available to Olympic competitors and officials from the Far East, from Australia, and from the west coast of South America.

Relief Shake-Up Starts In ERA Headquarters

Massachusetts ERA headquarters at 49 Federal Street is preparing for the first shock in the shaking-up process which has been ushered in by the one-week layoff according to Mr. Joseph Carney, state ERA administrator. Headquarters will be given a thorough house-cleaning and those members of the staff of 800 who cannot qualify as "needy" will be let out.

Mr. Carney says that he is concentrating on the corps of highly paid officials, drawing salaries of $4000 and over. Many of these, he believes, may be let go, and the money used to employ more needy "white-collar" workers and laborers. From the administrative staff the shake-up is going on down through the ranks of 60,000 persons employed on some 6400 projects. The result, he declares, will be greater efficiency and a better system of relief.

Breezes Will Again Murmur Among the Pines Here



Boston Harbor Islands to Be Reforested
They Are From Top to Bottom—Deer, Governor's and Bumpkin Islands.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It's "Horrible," or Something.

"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party" . . . the Republican Party, of course, this year.

Believe me, never was truer line typed than that.

Take it from me that noble sentiment expressed exactly the emotions swelling in the breasts of the Republican so-called leaders.

Curious as it seems, in no state of the Union where Republicanism has abounded and flourished, is this battle-cry of partisan politics more fervently murmured today than in this granite-ribbed Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

* * *

"Horibile visu!" Here is the staunch old Republican State of Massachusetts without a Republican state chairman!

Was ever the like! Why Boys and Girls, it riles us veteran and battle-scarred Republicans up and down both sides, like all-get-out.

There are candidates, mostly of the self-picked ilk (or handpicked, some would call them), for all of the state offices to be elected next fall in the Republican Party.

But a trained and West Point sort of Republican chieftain such as the Grand Old Party in this State needs as it has never needed before is a minus quantity.

* * *

Hooray For the Women

There'll be an attempt undoubtedly to clear the decks, hoist the anchors and get ship under way when most of the big boys and girls in the party meet at Greenfield next Monday.

The occasion of which it behooves the G. O. P. to make the most will be the annual luncheon of the Greenfield Women's District Republican Club at the Hotel Weldon.

* * *

The line-up on that occasion will include Attorney General Joseph E. Warner; Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, acting chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, candidate for nomination for State Auditor, and J. Arthur Baker of the Governor's Executive Council.

* * *

Headliners in the announcements which have been printed are Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, who is a fully fledged and feathered candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor with every indication that he'll pull off the pre-primary nomination in Worcester on June 9, and Representative Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge and the Red Lion Inn and the First Congressional District.

These names surely presage an important preliminary get-together festivity.

The luncheon party will undoubtedly discuss the meeting of the Republican state committee to be called by Mrs. Williams for later in this month when a chairman to lead the fight in the coming State tussle with the Democrats will be chosen.

* * *

Mere Pin Money

What's an appropriation bill saddling the taxpayers with something less than $500,000,000 among friends when these friends are United States Senators and Representatives seeking renomination and reëlection to the Congress?

Not much, judging by the way the Independent offices bill, which cuts a melon among World War veterans and employees of the Government, was voted through by Senators and Representatives, who snapped their fingers at Franklin Delano Roosevelt's back as he was a fishin' in the Vanderbilt Nourmahal.

* * *

'Twas a sort of "Billions for Defense" proposition, wasn't it? Defense for the seats in Congress with the people, the plain people who these same self-acclaimed statesmen love so well the rest of the year—paying the piper.

* * *

This reminds me of the latest definition of what Taxes are:

"Taxes—a necessity in government so that politicians may eat."

Rush Jones.

Filene Advocates Local Work Relief

The responsibility of industry and the community in the stabilization of employment and the giving of work relief was used by Mr. Lincoln Filene last night in an appeal for a permanent system of relief.

"Unemployment insurance is an endeavor to get the community to recognize its responsibility," Mr. Filene told the Boston Council of Social Agencies. "But I am interested in unemployment reserves because I as an individual am anxious to see business men admit and discharge their responsibility for alleviating unemployment."

Mr. Filene, who recently returned from Washington where he served as a member of the Industrial Advisory Board, referred also to the Wagner-Lewis Bill as doing away entirely with the argument that one state cannot afford to be progressive because another state would be in competition. The Wagner Bill if it becomes law, he said, will heighten the need for state law to keep money at home instead of putting it into the hands of the Federal Government.

CCC Experts Ready to Begin Reforesting Boston Islands

State Nurseries to Furnish 100,000 Scotch Pines in Plan to Make Harbor Approach One of the World's Most Beautiful

A troop of 30 expert tree planters from the Civilian Conservation Corps on Monday will begin the job of restoring the lost glory of Boston Harbor's "bald-headed islands."

The project, which will entail the planting of 100,000 trees on all the federal, state and city islands in the harbor, is to be carried out with federal funds under the immediate direction of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, the Federal Department of the Interior, and the United States Army.

The CCC workers assigned to the island project from the Andover barracks will be encamped at Fort Warren on George's Island during the reforestation work, which is expected to take about a month.

Scotch pine has been chosen by Mr. Samuel J. Yorke, commissioner of conservation, for the dominant tree to be planted on the islands. He has selected this evergreen for its ability to withstand salt spray, wind and all kinds of bad weather which the trees will be forced to endure on the islands. The pine was chosen also because the state nurseries at present are growing Scotch pine in abundant numbers.

An unusual and perhaps fortunate situation involved in the project is the fact that Massachusetts by statute must charge the Government for the trees it will plant on the federally operated islands. State law permits nurseries of the Commonwealth to provide trees free of charge to municipalities only. But in coöperating with the project, state officials have cut the cost of the trees to the lowest possible figure—$10 per thousand.

Contrary to what one might believe, the task will be comparatively easy. The trees will be virtually "plowed up," piled into trucks, shipped to the islands and planted like a farmer drops corn into a hill, Mr. Yorke says.

The young trees will not measure a foot high when they are planted, as the older a tree is, the harder it is to transplant. Ships passing the islands this summer probably will not be able to even see the newly planted evergreens. However, give them five years, Mr. Yorke declares, and they should be at least three feet high.

Under supervision of a trained planting crew of the Conservation Department, the CCC boys, who know a thing or two about planting themselves with the reforestation experience they have gained while at their Andover camp, will set out 1000 trees to an acre. There are a total of 100 acres to be reforested.

The trees, while in their growth and when full grown, will make the approach up Boston Harbor one of the most beautiful in the country. Besides having this æsthetic value, they will help to keep the islands from eroding, according to Mr. Yorke. In fact, he says, tree planting on the islands should have been begun years ago. If left for a decade more, it is possible that some of the outer islands would be completely washed away, as was Nix's Mate, once a large island but now only a ledge.

Perhaps more important is the fact that the islands are regaining the trees that they once had abundantly. According to early reports of the port, the approximately 34 islands of the harbor were once heavily forested.

An amusing coincidence in connection with the reforestation work soon to begin is revealed in the diary of an English visitor to Boston in 1634. The diary refers in colorful and interesting terms to the wooded beauty of the islands and describes their value to the harbor from the utilitarian point of view of protecting anchorage grounds.

Early pioneers, however, looked upon the islands as convenient timber lands. Trees were unsparingly cut, eventually causing the islands to become virtually bare. The theory is also advanced that forest fires were responsible for some of the barren islands.

Mr. William H. Manning, past president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, who has made an exhaustive study of the history of Boston Harbor islands, declares that Deer Island, now without trees, was covered with a thick forest with swamps and thickets in the seventeenth century.

Deer Island received its name because of the deer that once roamed its shores. Mr. Manning said the deer, when chased by wolves on the mainland, would swim to the island for protection.

The Boston Harbor reforestation project, it is hoped, will provide the impetus for a beautification campaign that may extend over all the islands and shores of the harbor. Mr. Manning has visions of a Boston Harbor as famous for its flowers and trees as Washington is for its cherry blossoms.

"General Grant once told me," Mr. Manning said, "that 100,000 persons are attracted to Washington each year to see the cherry blossoms along the banks of the Potomac. It is my hope that Boston will be able to attract as many people to see its shore floriculture and island trees."

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank — April 9 to May 9
Brookline Savings Bank — Through April
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank — April 9 to May 19
Eliot Savings Bank — April 9 to May 19
Hibernia Savings Bank — March 26 to April 30
Home Savings Bank — April 10 to May 31
Institution For Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity — April 14 to June 1
South Boston Savings Bank — Through April
Union Savings Bank — Boston. Through May 31
Warren Institution For Savings — Boston. Through April
Wildey Savings Bank — April 2 to June 15

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for alternating current only.

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Frank Shields And Allison In Two Net Finals

Canadian Doubles Team Beaten in North and South Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14—The top ranking tennis players of the United States—Francis X. Shields and Wilmer L. Allison Jr.—face each other in two finals today. They reached the title rounds in singles and doubles yesterday in the sixteenth annual United North and South tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club.

In the women's tournament, the singles finalists—Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele—will team up against Florence S. LeBoutillier and Grace P. Surber in the doubles final. The team of Jane Sharp and Grace Surber recently won the Bermuda doubles championship. All of the players hail from the Metropolitan New York district with the exception of Miss Sharp, who lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

Shields Wins in Three Sets

Shields met and defeated Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., in three sets. The tall New Yorker, who won his match from Grant in this tournament last year, pressed his opponent most of the way. Shields trailed in the first set at 4—5, but won three fast games to take the set at 7—5. Grant's brilliant recoveries of Shields's stinging drives kept the play alive for 19 more games.

Grant gained a lead in the second set at 4—3, but then Shields's play proved too good and he won the set at 6—4. Grant made another attempt to win a set when he forced the score to 3-all in the third set, after Shields had rushed into a 3—0 lead. It was Grant's last stand, however, Shields attacked with great power and took three games in a row for the set and match.

Allison Wins Hard Battle

Allison had a much harder time to advance to the final when his opponent, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, put up a brilliant battle in the first and second sets. Lott was mixing his shots and going after everything with vigor. The Chicagoan won the first set at 7—5, by rushing through the last two games.

In the second set Allison, with his back to the wall, called on his reserve power and scored a 3—1 lead, but Lott's rally put him ahead at 4—3. Allison then broke through Lott's delivery and won his own service to lead 5—4. Games then went in order until Allison broke through to win the set at 9—7.

Lott's game in the next two sets was slowed down so much that Allison won both of them with the loss of only one game. The score of the match was 5—7, 9—7, 6—0, 6—1.

United North and South Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 5—7, 9—7, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Lester R. Stoefen and Bryan M. Grant Jr., 4—6, 8—4, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Walter L. Martin and Marcel Rainville, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Grace P. Surber, Jackson Heights, L. I., 6—2, 7—5.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. Robert Hassler and Mrs. Richard Jenks, 6—1, 6—3.

Florence S. LeBoutillier and Grace P. Surber defeated E. T. Coyne and Katherine Jackson, 6—0, 6—3.

Wins Pacific Coast College Rowing Championship, Breaking Record

University of Washington Eight-Oared Crew of 1934

Record Time As Washington Crew Beats California

Huskies Edge Rivals With 80,000 Viewing Great Rowing Spectacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14—In one of the closest regattas ever held on Lake Washington, the University of Washington varsity crew beat the University of California varsity by three-quarters of a length in the last quarter mile of the three-mile Sheridan course here last evening before the eyes of 80,000 spectators

The Washington crew broke the course record of 16m. 49s., set up by California in 1932, establishing a new mark of 16m. 32 4-5s. California was less than two seconds behind, its time being 16m. 34 1-5s.

In the opening race the Washington freshmen won by four lengths over California frosh setting a new course record, 11m. 24 4-5s.

The California junior-varsity whipped the Washington boat by eight lengths over the three-mile distance. Its time was 17m. 41 1-5s.

In the varsity race the crews were called back after a poor start. On the second start both crews jumped into a 38 beat with California slightly in the lead. At the mile-post the crews had settled down to a 30 beat for Washington and 32 for California. Washington took a barely quarter-length lead.

As the shells went into the last mile, they were practically even. Coxswain Harvey M. Love '34 for Washington called for 10 big strokes and the Washington crew, led by Stroke-Capt. Edward M. Argersinger '34, two-year veteran, responded to pull their shell into a quarter-length lead. With only one-half mile to the finish, California responded to a big 10 and closed the gap. Both crews had increased their strokes gradually until Washington was rowing a 38 and California a 40. As the crews neared the finish line, Washington's powerful stroking gained on California, and Washington went over with a margin of between a half and three-quarters of a length. The seatings:

Washington: Bow—White, 2—Washburn, 3—Moore, 4—Carter, 5—Marolich, 6—Snider, 7—Raney, stroke—Argersinger, coxswain—Love. Time—16m. 32 4-5s.

California: Bow—Goree, 2—Walker, 3—Chandler, 4—Brigham, 5—Andresen, 6—Martin, 7—Dodge, stroke—Burnley, coxswain—Watt. Time—16m. 34 1-5s.

British Sports Letter

By R. Maillard Stead

The Lessons of the Boat Race

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE are lessons to be drawn from the Oxford-Cambridge boat race of 1934. In that historic contest, over the traditional 4¼ miles of tidal Thames water between Putney and Mortlake, the Dark Blues clipped 11 seconds off the record set up by their predecessors of 1911. In other words, they were the fastest crew ever produced by Oxford. Yet they were 4¼ lengths—or 15 seconds—behind Cambridge at the finish, and at no time during the race did they look like winning.

Eleven successive victories for Cambridge since 1923, the latest at the expense of Oxford's speediest crew, have clearly vindicated the heterodox teaching of Steve Fairbairn, a Jesus College oarsman and coach whose stamp has been impressed upon Light Blue crews in greater or less degree for the past half-century.

Steve has been a storm center in British sport because he coached crews with the sole avowed intention of making them win. While the orthodox school concerned itself greatly with body, arm and leg movements, according to a classic formula, Fairbairn was interested only in leg drive and blade work. Everything else, he contended, would look after itself, provided these essentials were in order.

Fairbairn System Takes Root

Steve allowed his men to "shoot their slides," "look out of their boat," "hoop their backs" and commit almost any other breach of orthodoxy that their individuality demanded, provided they obtained a real grip of the water, applied a sustained full leg-drive from the stretcher and made the boat leap from under at every stroke. That is the secret behind the astounding successes of Jesus College, Cambridge University, and Thames Rowing Club crews in recent years. Despite intense criticism, the "Fairbairn" style has taken root, and its efficacy was never better demonstrated than in the intervarsity race this year.

As I sat in the bows of one of the four launches privileged to follow the race and watched the Cantabs punching their way along to yet another comfortable victory, I mused on the words of the great Steve when we were once discussing "Fairbairnism" and all that it implied.

"When I am coaching a man to row in a race," he said on that occasion, "I teach him not to think about his body. Let him concentrate upon getting his work properly applied with his blade and his frame will position itself without help. After all, it is scarcely more complicated to pull an oar through a stroke than it is to pick up a piece of paper from the floor. Both involve a long series of separate movements, and you don't do either by puzzling out the details. Everyone can pick up paper from the floor, because he knows he can, and everybody can pull a useful blade, once he begins to think he can. Whether or not a man will develop into a stylish oarsman depends upon his athletic sense of touch, training, control and balance and upon the amount of thought he gives to the question when at home in his easy chair. In the boat his job is hard work off the stretcher, and neat work with the blade—first, last, and all the time."

Not a Pretty Eight

There you have, in brief, the heterodox philosophy of Steve Fairbairn, the most successful coach in history. And there you have, indeed, the principles exemplified by the Cambridge crew of 1934. This was not a pretty eight, and holders of the orthodox view found grave faults of style in it, but it was a typical Fairbairn product, although Steve personally had nothing to do with the coaching of it.

Since the Fairbairn style was originated and fostered at Jesus College, Cambridge, it has been the cause of surprisingly hot controversies. This short cut to the oarsman's goal of driving a shell through the water at maximum speed was viewed with suspicion which may seem extraordinary to American readers. Here was a man who could command success almost whenever and wherever he wielded his coach's megaphone; yet his methods were decried as a menace to British rowing.

American oarsmen, like those on the European continent and in the British colonies, have always rowed after the fashion Fairbairn teaches, because, like this outspoken Australian, they approached the matter unhampered by convention and took a purely practical view of it. They said "the main aim is to be first at the winning post," and accordingly judged a crew by its speed. The English orthodox school has other standards. It holds aloft the ideal, as yet unattained, of the perfect oarsman, and appraises crews, not only by their speed, but by the nearness of their approach to the classic pattern, with its intricate body movements.

Speed, Not Show, Is Motto

"Speed and not show" is the motto of the new school, and it sums up this year's winning boat-race crew to a nicety. Never have I seen such a frank exhibition of the Fairbairn conception. There was no attempt to make a compromise between the orthodox and the heterodox, as there is in so many crews these days, and as, indeed, there was in the Oxford boat. The "Fairbairn" style has been adopted reluctantly at Oxford, but, generally speaking, it is blended there with considerations which do not make for effortless rhythm.

In what way did the remarkably fast Cambridge crew of 1934 differ from one of the old orthodox pattern? In an attempt to explain, let us analyze a complete stroke. To begin with, the Cantabs hit the water with a running slide. That is to say, they sprung like lightning off their stretchers and hit the water a timed punch. The orthodox view is that one should drop the blade in vertically, throw the shoulders onto it with a jerk of the body, and control the slide so that at any point of the stroke it has traversed the same proportion of its path as the shoulders have of theirs. The advantage of Cambridge's (or Fairbairn's) method is that full muscular power, plus momentum, is applied at the very inception of the stroke. "What you do not see sends the boat along," as Fairbairn would say.

Next, the men had a "live" pull throughout the stroke, instead of a rigid heave, with the hands used merely as grappling hooks. Lastly the oarsmen commenced to turn their blades onto the "feather" before the stroke was really rowed out, and at the end of a sustained leg drive they commenced to come forward without commotion of body or hands. Because they seemed to be kicking back their slides at the "catch" and coming forward soon, they appeared to be rowing short. In actual fact, however, they were rowing longer than Oxford all the time.

Dartmouth Revives Rowing

HANOVER, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Equipped with two donated eight-oared shells, a group of 50 undergraduates, headed by John O'Dell of Delhi, N. Y., hopes to revive rowing at Dartmouth, where the sport has been dormant for more than 40 years. Plans for resuming the sport have been in progress for almost a year and actual progress started this week when the shells arrived from Phillips Exeter Academy, along with four sets of oars, and a lease was obtained on an ice house at Lake Mascoma, about 15 miles from Hanover. John Smith, rowing coach at the Union Boat Club in Boston, is now in Hanover for an indefinite stay, during which he will aid the Dartmouth oarsmen in their initial work on Lake Mascoma.

Yale Gives Up Playoffs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night that in event of a tie in this season's baseball series played by Yale, Harvard and Princeton, there would be no playoff as in former years. Canceling of the playoff game came, it was said, as a result of inconvenience to players in previous years owing to weather conditions, which often delayed the contest over a long period. The game usually was played in New York City.

California Gymnasts Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—University of California's gymnasts easily won from Stanford, 56 to 34, in their annual meeting held here.

To Discontinue School Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—The national interscholastic outdoor track and field championship meet, held for 30 years by University of Chicago, is to be discontinued, it is announced by T. N. Metcalf, athletic director. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, opposing all national high school competition, withdrew its support of Chicago's track meet at a recent conference announced by C. W. Whitten, secretary-treasurer. University of Chicago, which helped to form the federation, had its national interscholastic basketball tournament stopped, after a career of 11 years, by the federation in 1930. The reason given in each case is the undesirable extra strain of national competition after the state rivalries have been disposed of.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Los Angeles	9	2	.818
San Francisco	6	5	.545
Sacramento	6	5	.545
Oakland	6	5	.545
Missions	6	5	.545
Seattle	4	7	.364
Portland	4	7	.364
Hollywood	3	8	.273

Results April 13

Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 1, Portland 0.
Oakland 3, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 7, Missons 1.

College Lacrosse Result

Brown 5, M. I. T. 2.

Oklahoma and Iowa State College Men Lead in Wrestling

AMES, Iowa, April 14 (AP)—Iowa and Oklahoma mat stars led a field of champions into the semifinals of the national A. A. U. wrestling tournament today as the result of the opening rounds yesterday.

Fifteen Hawkeye grapplers made their way into the semifinals while Southwestern State Teachers of Oklahoma came through with a representative in nearly every event.

The biggest upset of the early rounds was the defeat of A. Thiele, Kansas State heavyweight star, by Gil Passick of the Des Moines Y. M. C. A.

Robert Hess, 1932 Olympic team member, put on a fast bout when he tossed E. Ahlstrand of the St. Paul "Y" in 1m. 56s.

Team honors appeared headed for Iowa State College or the south western State Teachers. The Cyclones had four victories at the end of the second round while the Oklahoma lads turned in three decisions and two falls.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 4, Boston (A) 3 (10 innings).
Brooklyn (N) 5, Washington (A) 4.
Cleveland (A) 5, New York (A) 4.
New York (A) 20, Richmond (PL) 12.
Philadelphia (N) 7, Newark (IL) 6.
Pittsburgh (N) 3, Chicago (A) 2.
St. Louis (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 4.

Braves Clinch City Baseball Series By Winning, 4 to 3

Boston's two major league baseball teams, the Braves and Red Sox, continue their city series this afternoon at Braves Field; but regardless of the outcome of this game and the one scheduled for tomorrow, also at the Wigwam, the Tribe has clinched the city championship. This was made certain yesterday afternoon when Buck Jordan's single in the tenth inning followed a Wally Berger double and gave the Braves a well-earned 4-to-3 victory. Jordan's hit came after two men had been retired and broke up a hard-fought battle that saw the lead change hands three times.

It was hardly baseball weather, but about 2500 fans braved the cold wind to get a first look at new players on both of Boston's major-league teams.

The Braves began in the first inning as if they meant business. Singles by Urbanski and Berger, a two-base error by Bishop on Moore's grounder, and a long fly by Jordan let in two runs. A homer into the distant center-field bleachers by Carl Reynolds in the second inning, and a pair of passes and Johnson's double in the sixth that accounted for two runs, put the Red Sox out in front for a short time.

Successive doubles by Urbanski and Mowry put the Braves back in the ball game in the seventh, and set the stage for the Berger-Jordan act in the tenth.

Fred Frankhouse started in the box for the Braves and allowed only two hits in the five innings he worked, but one of them was Reynolds's homer. Brandt took the mound for the Tribe in the sixth and before he could settle down, the Sox had two runs. Rhodes pitched good ball for the losers and proved that he is ready to go the route when the regular season opens. Herb Pennock, veteran left-hander, was pitching in the tenth when the Braves won the game.

Carl Reynolds, whom the Red Sox secured from the St. Louis Browns during the off-season, covered acres of ground in center field. Hal Lee and Urbanski played heads-up ball in the Braves' infield. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Braves	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	10	0
Red Sox	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Frankhouse, Brandt and Hogan, Spohrer; Rhodes, Pennock and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Brandt. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Stewart and Nallin. Time—2h.

Topping Defeats Lester

WHITE SULPHUR SRINGS, W. Va., April 14 (AP)—Two down and only three to go, Dan B. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., staged a brilliant recovery to defeat Robert Lester of West Orange, N. J., at the thirty-seventh hole of their final round match for the fourteenth annual Mason and Dixon amateur golf tournament today. The rivals were all square after the first 18 holes, but Topping gained a two-hole lead after the first nine of the afternoon round. Lester squared it up by winning the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth and then took a two-hole lead by capturing the thirty-first and thirty-third as well.

Sporting Around the Hub

BASEBALL was given a chilly reception in Boston yesterday as the Red Sox and Braves continued their exhibition series at Braves Field; but the hearts of all those present were warmed when it announced during the early innings that Rabbit Maranville was listening to the game from St. Petersburg, where he is recovering from the injury that put him out of the Braves' lineup. Through a special radio hookup, Rabbit heard Fred Hoey's play-by-play description of the game and also was greeted by players of both teams between innings. At the end of the seventh, the microphone was brought onto the field and the fans yelled a "Hello, Rabbit," so vociferously that the Harvard crews out on the Charles momentarily suspended their workout.

South Shore Country Club in West Hingham has been elected to replace Albemarle in the Metropolitan Fourball League at a meeting of the delegates held in the offices of the Massachusetts Golf Association yesterday. Albemarle recently withdrew and of the several club applicants South Shore won the votes.

A. W. Rydstrom, president, J. W. Monahan, vice-president, and Fred Corcoran, secretary, were all reelected to office in the fourball circuit.

The B. A. A. Marathon entry list is climbing daily. Yesterday the total reached 140 and with the race scheduled for April 19, there is time to add many more. A new record is hardly to be hoped for, but Tom Kanaly thinks the number will exceed 200.

The New England Professional Golfers Association dinner at the Hotel Lenox, Monday night, bids fair to be a great success, according to Les Cottrell, Bear Hill professional, and association secretary. Already 150 have made reservations and indications point to over 200 between now and the time. Festivities start promptly at 6:30 p. m., and the height will be reached between 8 and 8:30 when George Jacobus, P. G. A. president speaks. A radio hookup will carry his speech to the public.

Two more tennis players have thrown their amateur robes aside. They are Malcolm T. Hill and Alfred T. Turner. They announce that they will become tennis teachers, offering their services to the novice and others who would improve their game. Both are Greater Boston residents and have played in the Longwood Bowl tournaments and many others in this district. Hill graduated from Harvard University in 1932 and played on the varsity tennis team there.

There is a big season ahead for the 21-foot overall Indian class boats in Boston Harbor and along the north and south shores. More than 35 boats will see action according to plans announced at the annual meeting last night of the Massachusetts Bay Indian Marconi Class Association at the South Boston Yacht Club. Walter Perry of the South Boston Yacht Club was reelected president. Charles Graf of the Squantum Yacht Club succeeds Edward J. Gallagher as secretary-treasurer. Robert Dalrymple, former Dartmouth College and Boston Athletic Association track star, was awarded the famous blue cock-of-the-walk pennant, which goes each year to the winner of the interclub championship. Skipper Dalrymple, sailing Firewater, won 205 points last season for the Indian Class title. The racing interclub schedule includes three races at South Boston, Squantum and Winthrop, one at Wollaston and North Weymouth. The dates were not announced at this writing.

College Baseball Results

Bradley 17, Northwestern 16.
Dartmouth 14, Wesleyan 2.
Duke 12, Davidson 1.
Iowa 6, Iowa State 2.
Kansas State 12, Nebraska 4.
Lake Forest 6, Chicago 4.
Maryland 8, Virginia 0.
Michigan 11, Lehigh 5.
Monmouth 8, Missouri 1.
N. Y. U. 2, Manhattan 1.
Ohio State 7, Notre Dame 5.
Oklahoma 6, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Penn Athletic Club 4, Villanova 3.
Purdue 7, Butler 7.

Yale Elects Hull

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14 (AP)—Hadlai A. Hull of New London has been elected captain of the Yale varsity wrestling team for next year. A sophomore, Hull wrestles in the 135-pound class and prepared for Yale at Choate.

International Cup Offered for Rugby

By the Associated Press

New York, April 14

AN INTERNATIONAL challenge Rugby Cup, to be contested between Great Britain and the United States, was offered by Arthur Draper, magazine editor and Rugby enthusiast, yesterday, at a luncheon honoring the visiting Cambridge University team. It was accepted by Capt. W. J. Leather of the English team.

No definite limit was set on when the competition should begin; but it was hoped to have the first match next year. Conditions for the play will be drawn up by officials of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, which sponsored the Cambridge visit, and submitted to the Rugby Union.

Sam Atcheson And Angelo Trulio Meet In Handball Final

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Sam Atcheson of Memphis, and defending titleholder and Angelo Trulio of New York, moved into the final round of the National A. A. U. four-wall handball championships last night with surprisingly one-sided victories.

Atcheson waded through John Walsh of New York, 21—11, 21—4, in one semifinal, while Trulio disposed of George Nelson of Baltimore, 21—3, 21—6. Atcheson was much too skillful for Walsh, but some part of the decisiveness of Trulio's victory could be attributed to the fact that Nelson played with a severely injured leg that badly handicapped him.

John Endzevick and Joe Goudreau of Cleveland, defending champions, gained the final round of doubles along with Leo Manka and Henry Herz Jr. of New York.

Endzevick and Goudreau overcame stout resistance from John Dunwoody and Edward Hahn of New York to win, 12—21, 21—18, 21—11, while Manka and Herz won over Anthony Caballero and Julius Rutsky of Boston in decisive fashion, 21—2, 21—13.

Moncton Hawks May Get Hockey Trophy

MONTREAL, April 14 (AP)—If it can be located, the Moncton Hawks will have a beautiful cup in recognition of their winning the North American amateur hockey championship from the Detroit White Stars a few days ago.

The trophy was donated for international competition 10 years ago by Hamilton B. Wills, Toronto stockbroker. Before it was ever won, interest in hockey in the United States died down and the cup was almost forgotten. At the time, the trophy was given into the keeping of William Haddock of Pittsburg and it was learned yesterday that Canadian and United States hockey officials presumed it still was in Haddock's possession.

Frank Greenleaf, past president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said the trophy is a beautiful piece of silver and cost $1,500. Thomas Lockhart of the hockey committee of the United States Amateur Athletic Union, and John Filman left Wednesday in an effort to locate the thophy.

Donald Millar Sails Flirt to Victory Again

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 14 (AP)—Flirt, sailed by Donald G. Millar of the Long Island Sound contingent, repeated her triumph of Thursday in yesterday's free-for-all yachting competition between Bermuda's one-designs and the Sound interclubs.

It was an interesting duel all the way, with Flirt, Cardinal and Nancy engaged in a triangular battle in a brisk 25-mile southwest wind. They were overlapped at the finish, with Cardinal second and Nancy third. Behind these leaders trailed Sue Z and Starling. Longtail withdrew when her mainsail was split. Neither Gull nor Cyric II participated.

Lenore Kight Wins 220 From Olive McKean

New York Swimmers Make New 300-Yard Medley Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—Lenore Kight of the Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna., successfully defended the 220-yard freestyle championship at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here last night in the women's indoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. She defeated Olive McKean of the Washington A. C., Seattle, thus evening up for the conquest the Pacific Coast girl scored in the 100-yard freestyle on the opening night. Miss Kight splashed the distance in the 75-yard pool in 2m.36.4s. This was a second slower than her own championship record; but it gave her a margin over Miss McKean of more than two body lengths. Alice Bridges of the Whitinsville, Mass., Community Association was a close third.

Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, making her long-heralded first appearance in the championships, started her team off to a victory in the 300-yard medley relay. The Women's Swimming Association of New York won the event in 3m.42.6s., creating a new world's record. The old mark was held by the same team at 3m.45.4s. Mrs. Jarrett, splashing out with her famous backstroke, did 100 yards in 1m.9.4s., which is better than the world's record. She gave her team a lead of one-third-of-a-tank length. Following her, Lillian Irwin in the breaststroke and Dorothy Dickinson, increased it to half-a-tank. Miss Kight carried the Carnegie team into second place, while the Lake Shore A. C. first team was third.

Jack Medica of the Washington A. C. clipped two full seconds from the record of Johnny Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C., when he crawl-stroked 250 yards in 2m. 35s. This would be a world's record if the distance were recognized internationally. It was officially announced as an American record.

Carnegie held its leadership in the team point race, increasing its total to 25 points against 14 for the Washington A. C., 13 each for the Women's Swimming Association and the Miami Beach Club, 5 each for the Lake Shore and the Detroit Yacht Club, 3 for Virginia, Minn., and 2 for the Whitinsville, Mass., Community Association. The summary:

220-Yard Women's Freestyle — Won by Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club; Olive McKean, Washington A. C., second; Alice Bridges, Whitinsville Community Association, third. Time—2m. 36.4s.

300-Yard Women's Medley Relay—Won by Women's Swimming Association of New York (Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Lillian Irwin and Dorothy Dickinson); Carnegie Library Club, second; Lake Shore A. C., third. Time—3m. 42.6s.

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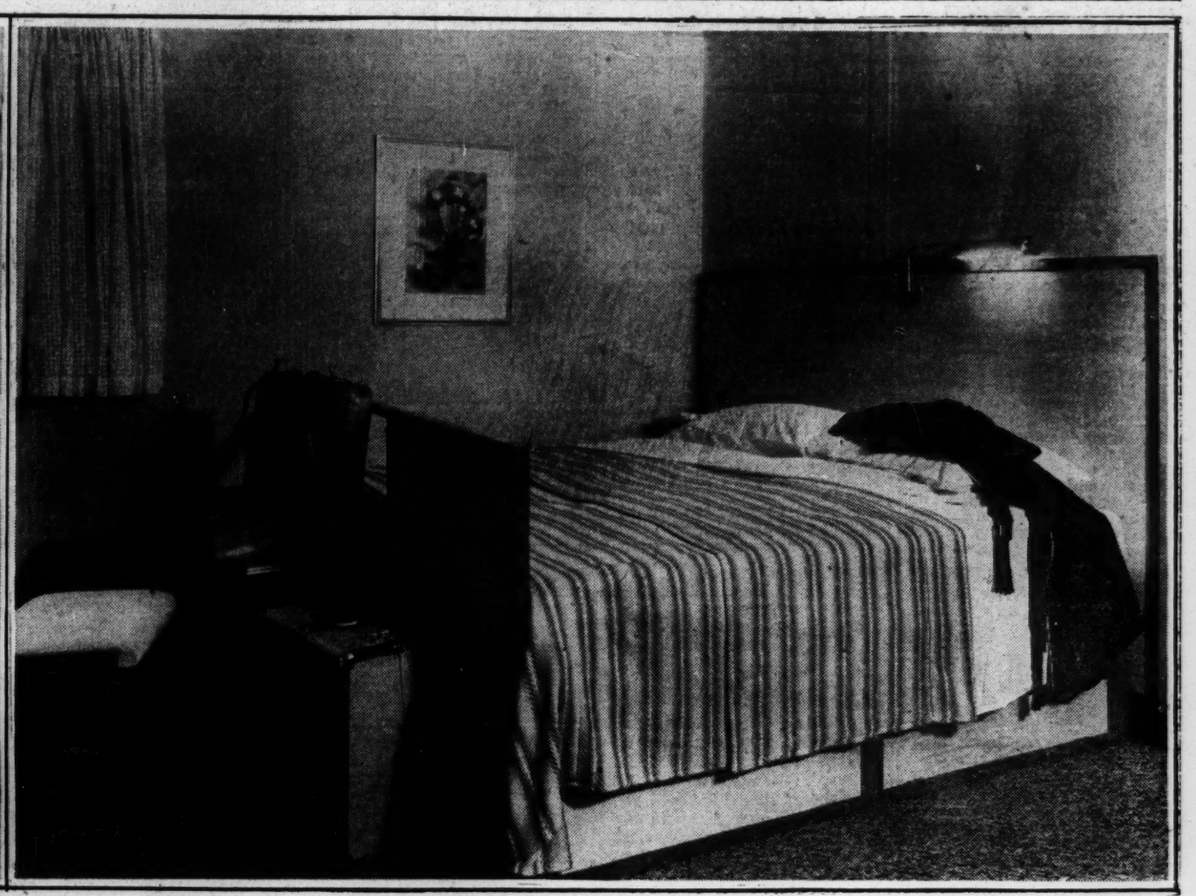
The Editor's Puzzle

298

"You ~~look as if you had a pillow~~ like you had a pillow stuck in the back of your coat when you walk," said the teacher, ~~boring~~ "You are only a boy I ~~don't think~~ it is something you can ~~do nothing about toward~~ ~~overcoming and~~ straighten ~~toning up~~ properly."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Interior Decoration and Antiques



Underwood & Underwood

Thoroughly seasonable and timely is the idea of the week-end home, three rooms and bath in size, shown at the Art and Industry Exhibition in the R. C. A. Building, New York City. Planned for transient occupancy only, the simplest of construction and furnishing standards are followed. At the left is a corner of the living-dining room, finished with white walls and ceiling, brown on the trim, fireplace, and on the couch base, which is a box for storage. Upholstery is tan and brown, while curtains are red-and-white mesh. The bed at the right has plywood headboard and footboard, hinged panels for luggage shelves and storage space next the floor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Art and Industry Exhibition

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE National Alliance of Art and Industry has set up on the sixty-second floor of the R. C. A. building in Rockefeller Center a notable exhibition of well-designed interiors and of furnishings and accessories for all parts of the house.

A feature which attracts much attention is the pre-fabricated, week-end home designed by Holden McLaughlin Associates for American Houses, Inc. It is furnished by Lord & Taylor from designs by Allan Gould assisted by other members of the Lord & Taylor staff. The bungalow consists of a combination living room and dining room alcove, a kitchenette, a bedroom and a bathroom.

The particular function of this few-days-at-a-time shelter is well expressed by its cozy but casual style. The white walls in the living room convey appropriately the sense of informal and unstudied welcome, and they are pleasantly set off by the dark brown trim and the red-and-white mesh curtains. Hinged panels at the side of the desk, and the accessible box-base of the couch, provide for the storage of week-end sporting paraphernalia in neatest concealment.

More Than a Mere Bed

This idea finds an even more striking expression in the sleeping apartment's unique bed. This is so built that it may either divide into a "twin," or draw together its two parts to form a double width. The footboards descend on hinges to accommodate luggage at a convenient height, and the sides extend out so that packages may be pushed underneath, being hidden when the bed panels are again in position.

Mr. Gilbert Rohde has contributed to the exhibition a number of interiors and groups. His pleasantly playful nursery makes use of the streamline in a child's sled and a roller coaster, which are convincingly attractive. His boudoir in holly and rosewood succeeds in being dainty without seeming cold. A slim mirror is illuminated by cylindrical wall brackets and a footlight. On each side of it stand drum-shaped dressing-tables united at their base by chromium tubing. They offer concealed space behind doors for the somewhat messy appurtenances of a careful toilet. Pinks, reds and browns in curtains, rug and washable wall paper sound a pleasant color harmony.

Woman Designs A Man's Wardrobe

Among the many attractive pieces of individual furniture are two designs by Mme. Marianna von Allesch. One is a man's wardrobe in light and dark woods—perhaps circassian walnut and satinwood—designed to hold many shirts and various other haberdashery. The silhouette of the piece is attractively asymmetrical. A second contribution by the same designer is a wagon on wheels, ingeniously constructed so that the top folds in half when not in use and recedes into the frame.

Mr. Russel Wright shows many of his robust dishes of spun metal with dark wood tops and trims. A beefsteak board in the same vein is an excellent piece for a bachelor's home or a club. Turkish towels have intrigued several designers, such as Virginia Hamill and Phyllis Bracket. The tendency is toward all-over rich, dark colors and elaborate borders, often in self-color.

Blocked and woven table covers in elaborate geometrical patterns set off much synthetic ware in solid colors and sturdy forms. Other tables, however, are set by Mr. Walter Dorwin Teague with his enchanting and individual glass. He loves prisms, pyramids and cubes, which allow the material to reveal fully its varied beauty.

Electric clocks are solving gradually the problem of proportion and material which so long vexed them, and a few models are shown from which one can derive pleasure. Very noticeable is a tendency for all mechanical accessories to approximate the shapes of instruments—to whose beauty a recent exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art called our attention. Utility is also uppermost in the thought of designers, and sometimes the simplest idea greatly increases the convenience of a utensil. For instance, a glass window in a toaster enables one to bring the bread to just the desired degree of brownness. Mr. Henry Dreyfus, who has contributed so much on a large scale to housekeeping comfort, is responsible for this gadget.

Textiles of Bright Vigor

Mr. Eugene Schoen, who laid out the exhibition, has built interesting backgrounds with colorful and smartly-styled textiles. Among the most notable of these are the Hudson River fabrics done by Miss Ruth Reeves for W. & J. Sloane. She has taken such places as West Point, Kingston and Poughkeepsie and from their silhouettes derived decorative elements, building these into all-over patterns of great fascination. They are developed in linens and in ninon, in a gay color range. The screen-printing method of quantity production is used, a method in which Miss Reeves has been interested for some time as a means of almost untrammeled reproduction of an artist's sketches.

A series of brilliantly patterned washable wall papers by Miss Isabelle Croce contributes many ideas to the decorator's thought.

The Wedgwood Club and The 'New Zeal'

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for the copy of the Monitor with your interesting article entitled, "A New Zeal—for Knowing, Not Buying," which mentioned the Wedgwood Club. We were pleased that you stressed for collector's clubs in general what we have been stressing in regard to the Wedgwood Club, that is, that the club should be concerned with "the æsthetic values and social significances" of Old Wedgwood rather than with monetary values. Any one of the subjects considered by the various clubs can be the starting point of interests in many fields.

Wedgwood, which seems at first glance to be a very narrow and specialized subject, opens up many avenues of fascinating study in widely different fields. In literature it can lead to the letters and diaries of Horace Walpole, Mrs. Delaney, Fanny Burney; in art, to the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the sculptures of Flaxman and Webber, the gems of Tassie; in architecture, to the work of the Adam brothers and our own Bulfinch and Thomas Jefferson; in history, to Catherine the Great of Russia, the French and the American Revolutions, the abolition of slavery; in horticulture, to experiments in greenhouse tiles, grape culture, and flower arrangement; in science to the discoveries of Watt and Boulton.

These subjects are far removed from pottery, but they and many more are interwoven with the subject of Old Wedgwood. For my husband and me, the "æsthetic values and the social significances" are the things which make collecting worth while and which distinguish it from hoarding and mere acquisition

The meeting on Saturday, March 31, in the Old State House, Boston, was devoted to "Basaltes" or the black ware. Mr. Harlon P. Willis of Brookline, who has collected this ware for many years and has a very beautiful collection, brought in many specimens to the meeting and the members had the opportunity to examine and discuss the various pieces with him.

Another highlight of the meeting was the reading of an original letter from Wedgwood to his partner, Bentley, dated March 19, 1778, which the trustees of the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria had loaned the club. The trustees are also loaning various sheets of designs, and other rare documents which will be on view at the exhibition of Old Wedgwood, which the club is planning to hold in Boston from Oct. 29 to Nov. 24, 1934. This exhibition will be held in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Boston Public Library. Specimens of the old ware, rigidly selected and carefully labeled, will be on view and the library will coöperate by displaying books and colored plates relating to Wedgwood. The exhibit is designed to be primarily educational and members and others can study the material at their leisure. By having it in the early winter and for an extended period, the range of its influence will be widened and members living in California and other states may plan their visits to Boston with this exhibition in mind.

Sincerely yours, Jean Gorely,
Secretary of the Wedgwood Club.

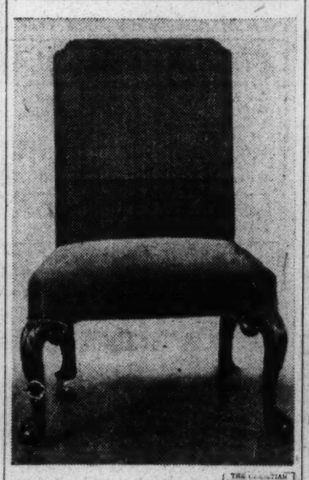
In the Office, Also

TO many a man an office is an office, and nothing more. Day after day he goes and comes and sees nothing wrong with it. Chairs are chairs, and tables are tables. What harm if they be a little worn? They are good enough to sit on, or work on or to lean upon. In fact, there are any number of men who will admit that they hardly know just what is in their offices.

It is strange that women have had so little to say about the furnishing of offices. For there has never been a time when the homemaker was so much in the business world as now. And yet she has hardly influenced the furnishing of offices at all. Perhaps this is because she has hesitated to intrude upon a field that is so particularly the realm of men as is the office.

A woman who would have spurned the idea of interfering in her husband's business once gave him a new lamp for his waiting room. From then on the light broke. The lamp's freshness and color made the table cover, a relic of college days, look shabby. The new fabric brought to mind the fact that the table had never been more than a makeshift, likewise from college days. The new table acquired called for a new chair, in fact for several new chairs. Their clean upholstery shamed the stringy curtains. And so by stages the walls and floor were refinished and a new rug bought.

Secretaries who sit all day in an office should not be timid about adding freshness and attractiveness to their surroundings. Any woman is entitled to bring into her daily atmosphere something of her love of beauty and fitness. Of course she will do this sensibly. No man wants an effeminate office. On the other hand, doing a bit here and there to make her own immediate surroundings more attractive may possibly result in a general improvement in the office.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Another lot in the Henry Hirsch sale included ten walnut chairs with claw-and-ball feet and carved legs, with a settee to match, from Milton Abbey. These were made about 1740-50, and all sold for 300 guineas, or nearly $2700

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE treasures of an incorrigible collector came under the hammer at Christie's the other day. Mr. Henry Hirsch of 23 Park-lane, London's Fifth Avenue, had scarcely disposed of his furniture and porcelain three years ago for more than £70,000 than he found the fascination of collecting too strong for him and began all over again. The present sale of his small collection of decorative furniture and art objects was by order of the executors of his will. About 60 lots of old English furniture formed the principal items of the auction. The keenest competition shown was for a fine but unpretentious set of 10 George II walnut chairs and a settee from Milton Abbey. All 11 pieces were covered in blue velvet, had cabriole legs carved on the knees and terminating in claw-and-ball feet. They realized 500 guineas, the top price of the sale.

A Chippendale mahogany cabinet 7 feet 8 inches high was also much admired. The upper part was fitted in the center with a glazed door, decorated with molded Gothic-style astragals. It brought 360 guineas.

A pair of Chippendale mahogany armchairs covered in cut red velvet realized 310 guineas. Earlier in the sale there was keen competition for a sixteenth-century Spanish, carved wood, painted bust of a lady, in the form of a shrine, 26 inches high. This was won at 330 guineas.

The creditable total for the 132 lots was £4917. It was generally agreed by those present at the sale that the prices showed a profit on those paid by Mr. Hirsch and marked a 25 per cent advance on values obtainable before last Christmas.

This sale should not be confused with the dispersal of the famous collection of Mr. Leopold Hirsch, Mr. Henry Hirsch's elder brother, that will take place in May.

* * *

I hear that Sir Philip Sassoon is making a small clearance or "weeding out" of the contents of his magnificent mansion at 25 Park Lane, the scene of outstanding loan exhibitions of antiques for charity within recent years. Feeling that some of the pieces are superfluous, and that his house is becoming overcrowded, he has sent to Christie's for dispersal on April 24 some interesting examples of French furniture of the Louis XIVth, XVth and XVIth periods and a small collection of porcelain.

Noteworthy among the furniture is a Louis XVth marquetry commode, the slightly shaped front inlaid with figures, a chateau and landscapes, stamped "J. Birckle." Other fine pieces are a Louis XVth Aubusson tapestry firescreen and a Louis XVIth Beauvais tapestry firescreen.

Fifteen years ago Sir Philip and his sister the Countess of Rocksavage had a "weeding out," which brought a gross total of nearly £50,000.

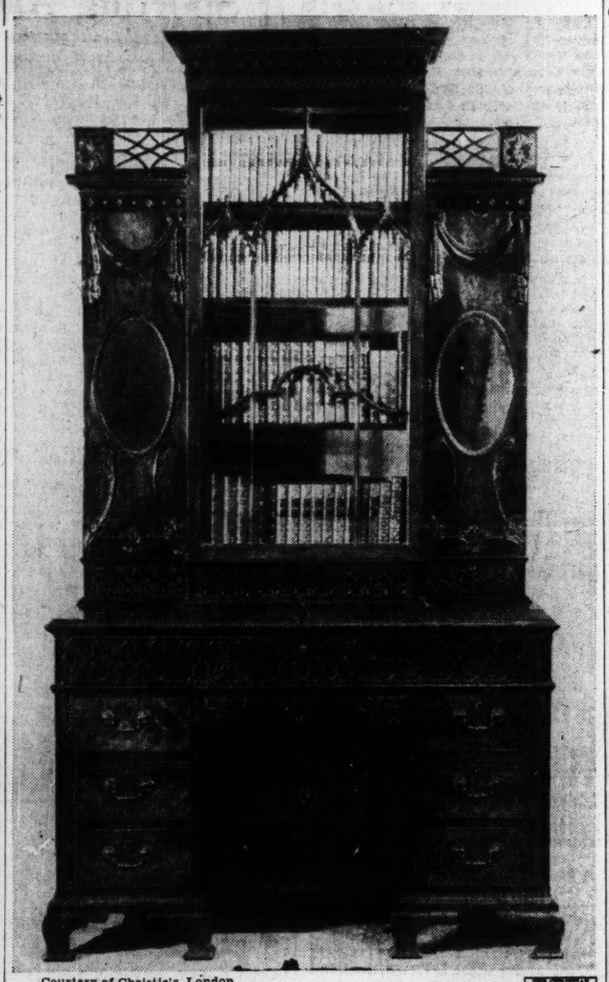
The long list of curious fields of collecting is extended by the disclosure that a number of antiques were recently missing from a dealer's private residence in the West End of London. Included in the loss was a collection of thimbles from all parts of the world, among them fourteenth-century specimens.

This has already been a banner year for loan exhibitions of antiques in London. The British Art show at the Royal Academy, the "Porcelain Through the Ages" show at Sir Philip Sassoon's lovely house in Park Lane, the Marlborough and the Reign of Queen Anne at Chesterfield House, the Ancient and Modern Needlework show in Portman Square are among the outstanding ones referred to on this page.

One of the curious but perhaps not surprising sequels to the opening of these exhibitions has been the interesting exhibits which invariably arrived after the actual openings and were prompted by early visitors' recalling that they themselves possess something apropos which they would like to show.

For example, the Prince of Wales's paper weight worked by himself in petit point was one of these post-scripts or afterthoughts. It was one of the most popular exhibits at the needlework exhibition.

At Chesterfield House great interest was aroused by the arrival of a fully-rigged ship cut out of paper by Queen Anne for the amusement of her children. This was preserved by Mrs. Farthing, the nurse to these children, and was lent by one of her descendants.



Courtesy of Christie's, London

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among the fine cabinetwork sold recently at Christie's in London was this much-admired Chippendale-style cabinet with a paneled door at either side of the glazed center portion. The carved draperies and the molded ovals are hints that the piece was made after the influence of Robert Adam began to be felt. It brought 360 guineas, or about $1930, at present exchange

The Latest 'Studio' Yearbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE present volume, "Decorative Art, 1934," a London magazine, The Studio, reaches its 29th annual issue of this pictorial review of current expressions in interior decoration. Although a file of all these is not at hand, we may be sure that together their contents would make up an illuminating panorama of the progressive changes in taste during three decades. Single-year intervals may not show marked differences, except in minor factors or in some isolated and and spectacular experiment. Five or ten year comparisons are likely to be really significant, showing that perceptible trends are at work; the books hold many pictures of houses and of rooms—the work of representative architects and designers in both Europe and America.

One fact all concerned with the subject may well keep steadily in mind—that but little should be regarded as settled, or reduced to a system, in the field of contemporary applied art. Certain designers may express their views with finality, and be opposed with equal authority by others who are thought to be just as competent. A group may be strong for tubular-frame chairs and tables, believing them entitled to popularity because of their low cost, comfort and a sort of beauty. Another division of opinion finds arguments to turn all the claimed merits into demerits, while urging some other novel construction, such as bent wood.

Such whirling eddies, as well as occasional backward flowing currents, are natural enough where strong forces are at work, but they should not be given so much attention as to be mistaken for the main stream. That current moves slowly, and is broad and deep. Varieties of national taste often flow into it, as the Czech and the Parisian, Australian and British. As well as its compass of about 150 large pages allows, "Decorative Art 1934" reflects all such influences, with its inclusion of settings found in more than 20 cities of eight countries.

Thus within small space and at moderate cost is made available a concise survey of those activities in several countries that are known as contemporary decorative art—sometimes referred to as modernism in interior decoration. The book is issued by the Studio Publications, Inc., New York, and sells at $3.50 in paper covers and $4.50 in cloth. B. D.

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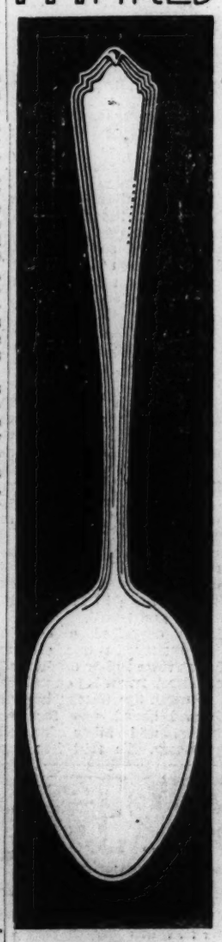

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Progress in Education

To Inspire Fear or Confidence

Again the Question of Honor Rolls

By the Mother of a "Carrie"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I HAVE just finished reading "Are You a Fair Teacher?" by a superintendent's wife, which appeared in a recent Monitor. I am grateful that somewhere there is a superintendent's wife who is giving this subject serious consideration. She may be able to help teachers to think more earnestly about the honor system as it now exists.

However, there is another side to the story of the "Carrie Endicotts" which I should like to bring out. The writer says: "Carrie's parents are well-educated, the house is full of books, there is time to read, to see good pictures, to go to opera. There is a warm, well-lighted room where she does her homework, at her own desk." And the writer further tells us that Carrie is always on the gold star chart or honor roll.

One of the "Carries"

My twelve-year-old daughter is a "Carrie." We, her parents, are what is termed well educated. Our house is full of books. We do see the good motion pictures that come to our city. Our "Carrie" does have a well-lighted room in which to study—and she does make the honor roll. But is she in favor of an Honor Roll? She is not. Last semester, just before final examinations, she came home in tears. When I inquired as to what the trouble was, she said, "Mother, I wish I'd never made that old honor roll in the first place. Every teacher is expecting me to make an A on the final in her subject. And you know how examinations get a person excited."

I did know. And this is how I knew: Not long ago my "Carrie" asked me if I could visit school on a certain day. I could, and I did. The first thing I heard when I arrived—I did not go early enough for the first-hour class—was, "Mother, I'm glad you're here. Miss Thorne is going to give that test she has been talking so much about. She says it's going to count a lot on our final grade."

Different Rooms

My first thought was: This is just another of my daughter's problems. She will have to learn not to fear examinations. And as I talked reassuringly with her, I thought: The others aren't worrying like "Carrie." But I soon found that I was wrong. As I went from class to class with "Carrie's" friends—many of whom were honor students—I found that almost every one was fearful of this test. As the opportunity presented itself, I pointed out that this was not a test to see how little they knew of the subject, but an opportunity for each student to show how much he had gained from this study.

The hour before we went into Miss Thorne's room, we went to a geography class. Here a smiling teacher quietly announced, "You may get ready for the test I told about yesterday." I was certainly surprised. I had not heard a child mention this test.

The teacher wrote the questions on the board. And then she went slowly about the room giving an encouraging word here, a kindly pat there, and once I heard her say: "Well, if you can't remember that answer right now, I'd go on to the next question. No doubt it will come to you before you want to hand in your paper." And once she said aloud so that all the room might hear: "Remember, boys and girls, this is only a review. Just do the best you can. I've heard you recite enough to know that most of these questions are ones with which you are familiar."

No One Afraid

After we left the room, I said to one group with whom I was going down the hall, "Why is it that none of you were afraid of that geography test?" Immediately one girl answered, "Why, no one is afraid of Miss Henry's tests. She doesn't try to make you think the grade you get is going to be put on the bulletin board."

Then we went into Miss Thorne's room. The students were the same children who had been in the geography class, but instantly their attitude of sureness changed to one of fear. No wonder! Miss Thorne was charging (that is the exact word) up and down the aisle. She sent two boys to the principal's office before they were fairly in their seats. She had the questions on the blackboard concealed behind huge sheets of paper.

One of the first things Miss Thorne said to the students was, "You'll have to hurry if you get through." And once, when a boy asked her about a certain question, she said: "Why, Charles, is that as far along as you are!" From my vantage point—a chair at the front of the room—I noticed that the "Carries" seemed to be working harder at answering the questions than many of the other children. And before the test was over I knew the reason. "Now honor students," said Miss Thorne, "I'm expecting you to hold up the average of the room. My "Carrie" looked over at me. I can still see that look, and it is not a pleasant memory. I have not exaggerated this visit to school. I have told exactly what I observed.

Kept in Groups

"Carries" generally go in groups. The schools seem automatically to place them together on programs, committees, etc.; so I have the opportunity to talk to a number of honor roll students. They all come from well-ordered homes. Not one of them carries papers or tends babies. And not one, that I can find, will admit that she likes being on the honor roll.

Recently, my "Carrie" came home and said, "Mother I felt so sorry for Helen today." "Why?" I inquired. "She missed the honor roll by three-fourths of a point. She cried. And I wished I hadn't made the old thing!" But I knew that if my little daughter hadn't made the required number of points she too would have cried.

Another time I heard a "Carrie"—not my own—say: "Gee, I wish I were like Mary Ann. She never has made the honor roll, and she doesn't care a 'whoop.'"

There may be some who will say: "Perhaps your 'Carrie' worries more than the average." But I don't believe that she does. One of her best friends is a child who is given credit by all her teachers as being an exceptionally brilliant student. She never makes anything less than an A. And yet, only the other day I heard her mother say: "I do wish that Virginia had some time to play. She keeps so busy with her studies that I have to fairly drive her out of the house."

Clouded Joy

One day last week I sat in an audience gathered to see 50 students presented with pins which signified that they were above-the-average students. I sat in the section reserved for their mothers. Of course, I was proud. Any mother would have been. But many times my joy was clouded by the memory of all the Helens who, for all their well-lighted rooms, own desks, and homes full of books, had missed the mark . . . and had cried.

Yes, Mrs. Superintendent's Wife is right. Honor rolls, at least many of them, as now compiled, are not fair. I know it. My "Carrie" knows it. The thing to do is to get Mr. Superintendent to see it. He's the one!

The Parent

A Family Children's Hour

Oregon

Dear Friends:

My two boys and two girls are grown and married, but I read "the Parent" column with great interest and find in it many useful ideas. Our love for children increases year by year, so our appreciation in anything helpful for them remains fresh.

In gratitude for the joy I have received from this column, I am sending my bit.

Over a period of time, when the three younger children ranged from about five to ten years of age, as soon as dinner was finished we had what we called "the Children's Hour."

During the summer, we walked over to the brow of the hill where we could watch the sunset on Puget Sound. The children were taught to watch the changing colors and to love the natural beauty of it all. They were also taught to look for the beautiful in the big out-of-doors, which all may have for the taking. These were free, happy hours.

In the winter time we sat in front of the fire-place and mother told "really truly stories" of her own childhood, also stories that had been handed down to her. These stories never grew old nor uninteresting to the children and were repeated innumerable times.

Sometimes stories were read from good children's magazines. Many times these were natural history stories and found a warm welcome. The children gathered valuable information from them in an easy way.

After our "Children's Hour" the little folk went to bed satisfied and happy. Since they are grown they recall these hours with much pleasure.

A "thank you" to all writers to the Parent.

(Mrs.) E. K. D.

Children Told of Little Plans Which Involve Them

Utah

Dear Editor:

May I say "thank you" to the contributor of the "bean bottle" idea? That was an inspiration! We were quick to adopt it in our home and find, to our delight, that our boys are learning the joy of pleasant words and willing helpfulness.

We have found it very helpful in taking our children out with us to always talk over with them just where we are going, what we expect to do, and what will be expected of them. This preparation has resulted in many pleasant experiences.

We are learning that when correction is necessary, it is more effective when given quietly and privately. This may be accomplished by calling the child apart from any group he may be in, for a few quiet words.

Praise and love are invaluable aids in working with children. When we have an opportunity, we tell them what fine little men they are, and how much we appreciate their efforts to help.

We have found much joy in letting our children share their treats with some friend of their own choosing. The pleasure of the entire party is doubled when shared.

We have received so much help and good counsel from "The Parent" column, and we wish to thank all who have made it possible.

(Mrs.) E. W.

Wrote Her Own Checks at Thirteen

Kansas

Dear Friends:

I always find much of interest in the Parents' Column although our daughter is grown. We put many of the column's suggestions into practice as she was growing up.

I was interested in your article on "Lessons on Buying," also in the article on teaching daughter to choose her clothes.

We live on a farm and our daughter was ready for High School when only 13 years old, and it necessitated her going to a town 16 miles from home to room and board.

Her daddy deposited a certain amount of money in one of the banks of that town to her credit and gave her a check book. He explained she was to write the checks herself for room and board, pay for her school books, and allow for all spending money. He told her the amount and told her he hoped she would not overdraw.

She purchased a ledger and kept strict account of everything spent, took in all the activities of her crowd and besides never forgot to purchase presents for daddy and mother, and at the end of school had a little left. We did this through her four years and always she had a balance.

It was a splendid lesson in bookkeeping, besides giving her self-reliance so that she felt she didn't have to ask for money.

She has been in the business world several years now, and she always has her ledger and keeps account of everything, and always uses such good judgment in her spending.

Children love to feel they are trusted and depended on, and manifest wonderful traits of character when they feel they can be independent. (Mrs.) B. R. C.

Silent Prayer Before Meals

California

To the Parent Column:

A few moments of silent prayer before each meal help much to give a sense of peace and quietness which is desired during a meal.

With much gratitude for every department of the Monitor.

Mrs. V. K. J.

Title-Page to "The Great Bible," Designed by Hans Holbein the Younger. Archbishop Cranmer Is Shown Passing the Translated "Word of God" to Henry VIII, Who Passes It to Thomas Cromwell. The Latter, in Turn, Passes It Along to the People. Note the Prisoners in the Cells Praising the King for His Gift.

Treasure for the Bible Student

The Zion Research Library at Chestnut Hill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM Hong Kong to Brookline, Mass., is a long way to go to borrow a library book. Distance presents no obstacle, however, to the Zion Research Library at Chestnut Hill. The traveler or convert in the Orient, the preacher in the Kentucky hills, the isolated official on the rim of the prairie, and the struggling pastor in a Rocky Mountain village have equal access to the rather choice collection of books provided in the estate of Mr. and Mrs. John Munro Longyear, who founded the library in 1920. Postage will be paid both ways, although many borrowers prefer to defray this small cost themselves.

Visitors to the Chestnut Hill district, as well as residents of Brookline and near-by towns, love to climb the tree-shaded slope of Fisher Avenue, on a sun-flecked afternoon, enter the inviting gateway and follow the little garden path to the quiet, brownstone mansion which was the Longyear home. From the first bird song in the arbor to the farthest splash of light, through the dainty, butter-yellow curtains in the long, green reading room, there is hospitality and delight.

Zion, a High Place

This pleasant and cultivated retreat, which accords the humble student privileges elsewhere available to the collector and scholar only, has nothing whatever to do with the Zionist movement, as the name might perhaps suggest. Mrs. Longyear chose the name "Zion" to symbolize a "high place where mankind may go for inspiration." The institution is non-sectarian, offering "a means for the simple seeker after Truth as well as the more scholarly person to study the Bible, the history of the early and medieval Christian churches and the history of the Protestant sects."

The shelves are open. You may wander at sweet will, picking here and there an enlightening volume of Bible history, a dictionary of Bible names, descriptions of scriptural wild flowers, beasts and birds; a translation of early manuscripts; a tale of explorations in Palestine, "Foure Birds of Noahs Arke"; the story of the Babylonians and Assyrians; Quaker writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the philosophies of Cotton Mather; Christian and Jewish folklore; Cædmon's hymns; stories of the life of Jesus, and innumerable other works of comparable interest which are more or less difficult to obtain from the average public library. There are archæological magazines and the general Biblical publications of a non-sectarian kind.

Can Handle the Books

Although books printed before 1800 are not permitted to leave the premises, there is no hungry peering into glass cases at the one open page of a treasured manuscript; for the ordinary, sincere person, to whom a rare museum volume is literally a "closed book," may, on application to the Librarian, touch and examine for himself a Latin translation of the Bible which Theo de Reynsburgh printed in Venice in 1478, with the small, printed initial letters still plainly visible underneath the red characters of the rubricator.

He may find in John Lewis's History of the English translation of the Bible, in its original calfskin binding, the title-page of "The Great Bible," as it was called, an elaborate piece of design by Hans Holbein the younger, depicting a nation rejoicing while a benevolent monarch—Henry VIII—smiles with royal favor upon the handing of the "Word" to the laity.

The library possesses an 1847 reprint of the Coverdale Bible and a first edition of the noted "Breeches Bible," printed at Geneva by the Marian exiles, the translation which derived its nickname from the rendering of Genesis 3:7, "and they sewed fig tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches."

Queen's Prayer Book

Extremely interesting from a pictorial standpoint is the reprint, also in its original binding, of Queen Elizabeth's prayer book,, as issued in 1608, with wood block illustrations consisting of Holbein's drawings from the "Dance of Death."

There is a third edition of the "Treacle" Bible, or Bishop's Bible, printed in 1572, in London, at the order of Elizabeth, who objected to the Genevan Bible as unorthodox. The compilation of this she assigned to Archbishop Parker, who sorted the Bible into parcels, distributed them among learned men for perusal and collation, added notes and corrections, and collected the whole together again in 1568 to be printed by Richard Jugge. It is referred to as the "Treacle" edition because of the translation of Jeremiah 8:22—"Is there not triacle (treacle) at Gilead." The woodcut used in the initial letter of the Epistle to the Hebrews is an illustration of Jupiter appearing, in the form of a swan, before Leda, as used in an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

The Bug Bible

Copies of Taverner's Bible; of Thomas Matthew's composite from renderings of Tyndale and Coverdale, known as the "Bug Bible" for its version of Psalm 91:5—"So that thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugs by night"; of the first printed issue of Wycliffe's translation of the New Testament; a few leaves of Caxton's "Lives of the Saints"; of the first Bible printed in Scotland; of the writings of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, the three martyrs of Mary's reign; and a first edition (second issue) of the King James version, with complete, original binding, carefully preserved, are also to be found.

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Longyear an effort is made to add to the library, through well-considered selection, volumes well bound and illustrated which will help to preserve the unique character of the collection, so generously made free to all who appear responsible and are willing to comply with the library rules. "She wanted it a small library for students as well as scholars, and often stressed that point," says Miss A. Marguerite Smith, the Librarian, "She liked choice books and she wanted all the books in this collection to be printed in English or accompanied by English translations."

A quarterly list of new books is available to all borrowers, and as many as six books in the circulation list may be taken out at one time.

The Auto Owner and the Law

You and the Law Series—7

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

AUTOMOBILES are often purchased on the installment plan.

The contract covering the installment payments varies according to the statutes of the various states. One kind of contract is known as a "conditional sale" contract. Here, the purchaser takes possession of the car and agrees to make certain installment payments, but the seller holds the title—that is, remains the actual owner—until after the final payment is made.

In some states, where these contracts are not recognized, the purchaser acquires title to the car, and gives the seller a mortgage on it for the unpaid balance, with installment payments at certain stated intervals. This mortgage remains a lien (a legal claim for the payment of the debt) on the automobile until the last payment is made and the mortgage is discharged.

It frequently happens that the owner of an automobile on which there is such a mortgage takes it into another state. The question arises as to whether the lien of the mortgage is lost under these conditions. The weight of authority is that it is not.

It is also probable that a contract of conditional sale which is good in the state where it is executed is effective in the state to which the vehicle is removed. However, in case the seller needs to assert his rights to the property he must not delay too long or others may acquire rights which may prove superior to his. And if the state to which the automobile is removed requires that contracts of conditional sale be recorded, he should record his contract there as soon as possible after learning of the removal of the car.

Acquiring possession of, or title to, a car may be the first step in operating one, but it does not of itself give the owner the right to drive it upon the public ways. Each state has a right to pass laws governing the use of the highways within its boundaries.

A state may require the owner to pay a registration fee or license tax, or both, before driving the vehicle over its public ways. As evidence of payment, the owner of the car receives a registration card and plates carrying the same number. The plates must be affixed to the front and rear of the car, in accordance with the statutes, unless one happens to reside in a state where only one plate is required.

In some states the owner may or may not carry indemnity insurance. In others, among them Massachusetts, he must show that he has taken out this kind of insurance when he applies for a registration card and plates. But whether it is required or not, it is a wise precaution. There have been cases where an innocent driver has been found guilty and has had to pay heavy damages. If he had carried the proper insurance, the insurance company would have defended the case and paid the judgment.

A person carrying indemnity insurance should examine the policy for the extent of protection given and the proceedings to follow if it should become necessary to call upon the insurance company to defend or settle a claim against him. He should also learn the steps to be taken in asserting a claim against another at fault in case of an accident.

Some states require that in cases of personal injury, the registrar of motor vehicles, or some other official, should be notified. Not to notify these officials may result in considerable discomfort to both parties to the accident. And where the state has no such requirement, it is nevertheless a wise precaution.

It is also a wise measure to ask the police to investigate the causes of the accident and examine both cars before either party leaves the scene of the trouble. It may help establish the guilt of the party at fault and serve as a protection for the innocent driver.

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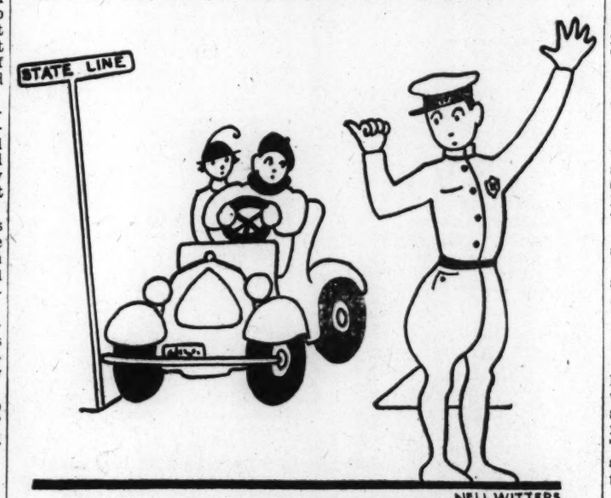

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Taking the Car Into Another State.

Automatic Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, England

A schoolmaster of Whitworth (Lancs.) has invented an automatic teaching appliance, in which the pupils are highly interested, and by which they are thereby easily instructed.

A large map of a country on a board is dotted with metal studs, and there are similar studs on the margin of the board. Each stud on the map represents a place or a product; and conversely each stud on the margin is a product or a place.

The teacher points to a stud on the map with a metal stick. The pupil then is requested to find on the margin the product for which the place is noted. If the stud on the map is a product the pupil must find on the margin the place with which it is associated. He touches the stud he selects with a metal stick; if it is correct a red light glows. The light is electric and it only glows when the correct corresponding studs are touched.

Geography is a popular and well mastered subject in this school.

The Child Naturally Truthful

Though He May Want to Be Entertaining

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BUT, mother, you PREsisted and PREsisted till I had to say somebody." Thus spoke a small daughter, in self-defense.

This mother, who was most particular about her children's habits and manner of speech, heard the little girl using some slang phrases that distressed her exceedingly. When questioned, the child said she did not remember where she had heard such words. The mother was determined to find out, and insisted so on being told that the child, in desperation, named some of her little playmates as the offenders. Whereupon she was forbidden to play with them.

After a time she missed the companionship of her little friends so keenly, and, wanting to exonerate them as well, she went to her mother and confessed she had told an untruth. She had never heard those girls use such language. "Then why did you tell me you had?" the mother asked in amazement, and the plaintive reply quoted above, came—tinged with a shade of resentment.

That mother learned a lesson then and there, and profited thereby.

Lies Encouraged

A young man in college told me of his experience in being forced into falsehood. In his youth, when accused of something he had not done, and he denied the accusation, his father would punish him so severely he would admit the charge to stop the punishment. There was the peculiar paradox—he was punished when he was telling the truth, and released when he lied.

I do not know whether that father ever learned of his mistake or not, but I do know that his injustice left a scar on the boy's heart for many years. Fortunately, the boy's inate sense of honor prevailed and these unhappy experiences taught him a lesson in tolerance that proved useful when it came his turn to deal with sons and daughters.

A different phase of the question was presented in the home where a little boy of five or six years began telling imaginary tales as though they were real happenings. A wise mother, and an understanding grandmother who lived with them, saw the tendency, but realized that the child was just trying to tell interesting stories, such as they often told him. So they took great interest in his narratives, but carefully explained to him the difference between what was really true, and "Fairy Tales," or "just in fun," and so on. Whenever he began one of these tales they would ask him in a kind way whether he was about to tell them something really true, or only a "make-believe," and he never hesitated to tell them which it was to be. There seemed to be no intention to deceive them, only a desire to be entertaining.

Grasping the Ideal

Children with such vivid imaginations need especially careful guidance, and their fanciful ideas need to be directed with loving discrimination. Treating a child's fancies as lies, and punishing him for telling them, giving him no chance to explain himself, may only encourage stubbornness and resentment that will lead to habitual lying. As a rule, children naturally have a strong sense of justice, and nearly always, are instinctively truthful and open to reason. Children easily learn, when properly taught, the difference between "fact and fiction." The great joy of feeling that by being habitually truthful, they will always be believed, is an ideal even very small children can happily grasp, and one they can cherish through life. The responsibility of parents to set the example of truth-telling is imperative; a responsibility not always realized, or fulfilled, it seems.

If parents prove themselves worthy of the full confidence of their children, it will seldom be withheld. Frankness and loving confidence between parent and child, will prevent misunderstandings, and weld a bond no later adversity can sever.

E. M. T.

No Classes to Cut

OLIVET, Mich. (AP)—There'll be no cutting of classes at Olivet College next year—because there'll be no classes to cut.

Class attendance, hours, credits and other compulsory features of college education will be abolished under a program announced by John Brewer, 35-year-old president of the college.

Instead, the students will use the mornings for study, afternoons for athletics and evenings for organized debates, discussions and social affairs. Professors will be tutors.

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The Home Forum

Rainbows, Violets and Apple Trees

PERHAPS you wouldn't call it an orchard at al' Perhaps you would say that such a name was an unwarranted and vainglorious boast, when there are only twenty-three fruit trees at Middlebrook, including the six young peaches and the nameless thing which, never having fruited, is variously suspected of being a Gravenstein, a Russet and a wild crabapple.

You might not think it an orchard; but then, you have never pruned and sprayed and cultivated it, nor picked its fruits and packed them and tried to give the surplus away to the city neighbors. You have never been intrusted with the education, training and future of twenty-three fruit trees, or you would agree that they make up a formidable orchard indeed; and a grave responsibility, too, weighing heavily on your shoulders.

This is the season when the responsibility is especially burdensome. This is the season of pruning, of spraying, of awful decisions. But if you have never brought up a fruit tree in the way it should go, you cannot realize how awful these decisions can be—every branch a separate problem, every small pruning an issue over which we debate endlessly, every twist and joint in the tree a question which we hesitate to settle.

Joan Edith, Robin and I hold debates on every snip of the pruning shears and always suspect that every snip was a mistake, after it is complete and nothing can be done about it. Sometimes the responsibility for the future of our young orchard becomes too much for us altogether, and we retreat for comfort to the big bonfire, where such expert workmanship is hardly required.

We weren't always so expert as we are now. We used to go at the pruning with all the assurance of complete ignorance, and carry away the pruned branches with light hearts. That is why some of our trees will always be oddly-shaped in a fashion which makes the pruning expert from the Government shake his head sadly. We cannot help but observe, Joan Edith, Robin and I, that the oddly-shaped trees bear just as heavy crops as the well-bred and genteel ones, and perhaps heavier, but we don't tell the pruning man that. And the gentility of our little trees, which have been planted since we became experts ourselves, is beyond question — branches well spaced, last buds pointing outward, scaffold limbs meeting the trunk at a wide angle.

But pruning our orchard is not merely the cutting off of branches with a pruning shears.

There is far more to it than the satisfaction of well-bred young saplings, the anticipation of a full root cellar next fall, smelling of Baldwin, Northern Spy and Orange Pippin. There is more to it than the awful responsibility of deciding the future of a mighty tree which is planted for posterity. There is a carnival spirit about pruning time, a sort of preliminary spring festival; for, when it is pruning time, we can see that the winter is almost over.

* * *

Yes, down beneath the Orange Pippin tree lies the violet patch. How it got there, no one knows—the result, probably, of a violet plant or two dumped from some wheelbarrow on the way to the compost heap near the big ditch. And, in the violet patch at pruning time, we count on finding the first violet of the year, and we are not often disappointed. We reserve the first violet of the year especially for this occasion and to find it, of course, is a great honor.

Robin found it this year while Joan Edith and I were otherwise engaged, pondering the future of the new Duchess and trying to decide whether four or five branches should be left on her. Robin found the first tiny violet in the patch beneath the Orange Pippin and came running to us with it clenched tightly in his fist. He had neglected to pick much of the stem, but this didn't matter, since a violet with a small stem will rest quite comfortably in his blue egg cup.

And, ah, the smell of the first violet! No other violet ever smells quite so sweet—the faint, immemorial smell of the spring just ahead, the smell of light spring rain and tiny stray breezes from the sprouting fields of new growth and the meadowlark's bubbling song in the morning. As we smell the violet in turn (Robin won't release it for an instant from his tightly-clenched little fist), each of us thinks of spring in his own way—Joan Edith of white lilies and blue camas which she can gather in armfuls, Robin of sunny days when he can climb the high rocks and slide down backward, I of evenings when the mating robins call, and you can almost reach out and touch the spring with your hands.

Already there is a tiny foretaste of it in the air—a light rain, infinitely soft, like the falling blossoms of the big plum tree, and a tiny wind stirring through the oak woods; and then suddenly the sun shines through the clouds and a mighty rainbow leaps up in the east, spans the entire sky in a wide, unbroken band.

* * *

Joan Edith says one end of it rests in Mrs. Shipley's cabbage patch and the other in George Pudbury's barnyard; and she hastens off, Robin scrambling after her, to confirm the location. But when she gets to Mrs. Shipley's, strangely enough, the rainbow has retreated to Mr. Beak's cow pasture, and on her arrival there it has moved eastward again. Joan Edith and Robin come back wearily after a while, having failed to find the end of the rainbow, and with a growing skepticism about the pot of gold which is hidden there. They are surprised also to observe that, when the sea gulls beat in from the sea, they seem to pass right through the rainbow. They don't even bump their heads, Joan Edith says, and Robin is at a loss to explain it. Presently the rainbow is gone, but no one can say where.

After these moments of reckless exhilaration, we must return to our orchard, for there is much to do and little time to do it. Why, the plum tree's buds are swollen almost to the bursting point already, and we can see the white of the blossom faintly, at the edges. Another week of warm weather and the bloom will be out, and then it will be too late to spray them.

By the time you have sprayed twenty-three trees with our primitive hand spray, you are prepared to admit that twenty-three trees make a mighty orchard. We spray the trees, but we spray ourselves more, and spray, as Robin is quick to point out, does not taste very nice.

Besides, it smells, Joan Edith says, exactly like the thirteen hen's eggs that she found in a nest in the oak woods last summer, and brought home to her mother in her doll's carriage. Soon the whole orchard smells like those ancient eggs, and it is pleasant to return to the bonfire and sniff that burning smell which comes only from apple-tree branches, just before the spring.

Now the sky has cleared again and great masses of fluffy white clouds float against the deep blue. Down on the ground every twig is weighted with tiny sparkling water diamonds, and in each new puddle is a picture, clear and deep, of our little world at Middlebrook. A few more days now and the pictures will change. A new world will lie in the puddles, ruffled and blurred by the spring breezes from over the sprouting fields.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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Photograph by W. P. Mansell. Courtesy of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, England, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Heneage Lloyd and His Sister," by Thomas Gainsborough, R. A. (1727-1788)

April Rain

The fields are full of patterned pools
When April rains pass by,
That ripple in the bare brown grass
Like little bits of sky.

And other bits of sky take wings
And flute a bluebird strain,
While meadowlarks in minor key
Praise April after rain.

And just outside the dripping woods
The leafless poplar trees
Have little clinging furry buds
Like rain-bedraggled bees.

W. GORDON MILLS.

"Don Quixote" Wrote Itself

Cervantes is an example which we may always cite in evidence that the period in a man's life at which genius may come to full maturity is unpredictable; for in his youth Cervantes tried his hand at many kinds of writing, both in prose and in verse, and what he wrote was unsuccessful and without distinction. It was not until he was fifty-seven years of age that he began to write the immortal Don Quixote which an English critic, Sir Walter Raleigh, did not hesitate to pronounce "the wisest and most splendid book in the world," and which even in a now archaic English translation seems fresher and nearer to us than some of the work of Shakespeare.

Don Quixote is there also to refute the critical doctrine that a great work of art is necessarily p'anned out, with a definite purpose in mind, the words tested, and the whole brought into unity by prevision and revision. Don Quixote started out to be one thing and turned into something which was originally far from the author's purpose. One of the principal characters in the novel, Sancho Panza, did not occur to Cervantes until he was well along with his story, and was introduced their only because Cervantes suddenly remembered that in the chivalric romances a knight was always accompanied by a squire. Even after Cervantes had introduced Sancho the vast possibilities which the character offered as a contrast to Don Quixote were not at first perceived by him, but grew on him as both characters got out of hand, and, in a way, wrote their own story. . . .

Don Quixote in literature is what biologists call a sport. It is the first and most perfect specimen of a unique genus. No book has been more than superficially like it in all literature. It is so rich in substance that it is possible for several different persons of varying natures to read it and to derive from it dissimilar impressions. Young people ordinarily read it as a fantastic tale of adventure. Persons of mature minds either find it an excitement to laughter at the weaknesses of human nature, the foibles and deceits and duplicities of mankind, a satire upon all that is in this world, or else they find it a book of deep and mellow wisdom moving them nearer to tears than to laughter because of the infinite compassion of Cervantes.—BURTON RASCOE, in "Titans of Literature from Homer to the Present." (London: Routledge. New York: Putnam.)

Village Common—New England

The old church stands four-square and very white:
On its belfry, the clock with the four faces
Chimes out the hour of noon.
The children sailing their boats on the tiny frog-pond,
Or flying fantastic kites on the broad green,
Draw their toys back to earth.
For the clock tells them it is the lunch hour,
As it told their great-grandparents before them,
When as children, they too laughed and played
Upon the village green.

And still the church is as white as the clouds that drift overhead,
Still the common stretches out its broad, refreshing carpet,
And still the gentle elms, with drooping, interlacing branches,
Cast intricate shadows upon the clean, prim houses,
Upon the children playing by the frog-pond,
And upon the square white church.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

HERE, according to an eminent Dutch expert, is the painting which has given him the greatest thrill amid all the treasures of British painting recently displayed at Burlington House, London. Indeed it would be difficult to find anything more enchanting than this exquisite vision of two English children in a typical English landscape. It is the work of a very young artist and has the supreme charm of all true "primitive" painting, namely, an almost indescribable quality that arises from purity of intention, an innocent eye, as yet unspotted by the world.

Gainsborough could not have been much more than twenty-five when he painted this brother and sister in his native county of Suffolk. All his triumphs in Bath and London were to come, his reputation was still to be made, and no doubt he still had much to learn concerning his art. But we see here that Gainsborough was essentially a born painter, and he owes little here to anything but his own eye and his own hand. Already his powers as a landscape painter are indicated by his treatment of the trees and water: his skill in portraiture by his rendering of the little girl in her white dress, and the boy in his black hat, buff coat and scarlet breeches, the latter foreshadowing that mastery of the difficult color red for which Gainsborough was famous in later years. This picture is as sparkling and lovely in color as it is delicate in its drawing and distinguished in its arrangement. Signed with the painter's initials (TG), this lovely picture was formerly in the possession of the famous collector, C. Fairfax Murray, by whom it was given to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in 1911. It has long been considered one of the gems in this University collection, and ranks as one of the most exquisite and, indeed, uniquely national things in all English painting.

F. R.

Waiting for the Willow Warbler

My Willow Warbler usually turns up during spring-cleaning, the one bright spot in an otherwise dusty week. This year I awaited his appearance with more impatience than usual, for I had been abroad for three years and longed for his return as one yearns to hear again the voice of a distant friend.

From the fourteenth of April onward, I went about my work with ears cocked expectantly. True, he had never been known to arrive before the seventeenth; but, then, this was an unusually early spring. Who knows but he might have changed his habits in my absence?

"Most improbable," read the ornithologist's tome.

But still I listened.

As the seventeenth approached, doubts and fears began to beset me. Year after year the wanderer or one of his progeny had returned to the old damson tree, there to rejoice my heart with his tender, delicate song of warm African sunshine. But three years was a long time. Could it be that he had abandoned his accustomed haunt for some more secluded nook? After all, what was there so startlingly attractive about a single damson tree beside an ash-pit? Then, Africa was a long way off, and he but a frail wee bit of feathers. Could it be that this time some mishap had befallen him by the way? Yes, he had managed the journey in safety many times before; but this time—You never know.

And so I pondered and surmised, as one foolishly worries over the arrival of some far traveled friend.

The seventeenth dawned bright and clear, and passed amid clouds of dust, the scratching of scrubbing brushes, and the repeated thuds and groans of protesting furniture. Another day passed, and another; and when, on the next, the setting sun cast its rays upon the bright opening leaves of the damson tree, and still the wanderer did not return, my fears became a gloomy certainty.

Sad at heart, I washed china ornaments and polished the household silver.

But, like most eagerly awaited happenings, he arrived unexpectedly.

* * *

It was the evening of the twenty-third. The dust had subsided; and we were laying the passage carpets on the clean white boards. I was absorbed in smoothing a particularly wrinkly bit near the window, and Martha, the cook, was hammering in tacks with sharp intermittent whacks.

Suddenly I knelt very straight. What was that? Could it be—No, I must have imagined it—but, there again!

Whack, whack, whack, with deafening persistence from Martha's hammer.

"Martha, shish; be quiet a minute, please."

Whack, whack, whack.

"Martha, stop hammering!" I shouted.

Whack, whack, whack.

I was down the passage by this time with a hand laid none too gently on her shoulder. "Martha, for the third time, stop making that noise!" I said, almost shaking her.

"Lor, Mum, whatever be the matter?" she queried as she sat back on her heels, hammer in hand.

But I was half out of the open window, listening intently.

It was still. A gentle wind rippled over the soft new grass on the bank, and somewhere far off a thrush repeated his strong staccato ditty. Then from the depths of the damson tree came the sweet, tender voice of my long-expected friend.

Five times he greeted me wit' his tiny shimmering song of sunshine and warmth. Then silence fell. The sun was low on the horizon. It was growing late. I closed the window softly and turned to find Martha, arms akimbo, gazing at me in speechless amazement.

"Summer has come back, Martha," I said quietly, restraining a desire to dance down the passage and throw my arms round her plump, good-natured form.

A. D. F. L.

Een hooger begrip der dingen verkrijgen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WANNEER men den stand van zaken in het dagelijksch leven aandachtig beschouwt, moet men wel tot de erkenning komen, dat een groot deel der moeilijkheden, waarmede de menschheid te kampen heeft, voortkomt uit het bekrompen begrip, dat de meeste menschen over de dingen hebben. Wij zien menschen in benauwde en beperkte omstandigheden leven, en geen pogingen aanwenden zich daaraan te ontworstelen, omdat hun begrip van een tehuis niet boven begrensde idealen uitgaat. Anderen beschouwen hun werk als vervelend en eentonig, omdat zij tot nu toe nog slechts weinig van de hun aangeboren geestelijke vermogens beseffen. En wat hebben de menschen in het algemeen niet een pover begrip van hetgeen voorziening uitmaakt! Wij beschouwen geld als onze voorziening en gelooven, dat wij zonder geld niet zouden kunnen leven. Hoe begrensd, onzeker en weinig stabiel is echter de waarde van het geld, en welk een armzalig inkomen geeft het aan degenen, die er zich vol vrees en begeerigheid aan vastklemmen, alsof het eene levensbehoefte was!

Hoe klein is ook ons begrip van het leven! Wij leggen ons neer bij de algemeen aanvaardde geloofwijze, dat ouderdom, de voorlooper van den dood, in het leven besloten ligt. Dit foutieve begrip der dingen behoeft desalniettemin niet langer als werkelijk aanvaard te worden, want, daar alle dingen hun oorsprong hebben in de gedachte, kan op dit oogenblik zelf een begin gemaakt worden met een hooger gedachtelijk inzicht te verkrijgen.

Gelijk de sterke wieken van den vogel hem omhoog dragen, zoo zal de juiste gedachte den denker voorwaarts brengen, als zij in de juiste richting gaat. Wordt de gedachte echter geketend gehouden aan eene stoffelijke basis, waar zij geen ruimte heeft om zich te ontvouwen, zich te verruimen of omhoog te wieken, zoo zal de denker hierdoor op hetzelfde plan van denken blijven. Wat wij dus van noode hebben, is onze gedachte uit hare banden te bevrijden, haar boven de beschouwing te verheffen, dat het leven alleen physiek is, en haar vleugelen te geven om de groote, geestelijke waarheden omtrent God en den mensch te gaan aanschouwen, welke in den Bijbel gevonden worden. Want waarlijk, al de kleinheid en begrenzing, welke de menschelijke ervaring eigen zijn, komen voort uit een onjuist begrip omtrent God en den mensch, die naar Zijne gelijkenis geschapen is.

Hoewel God in den Bijbel afgeschilderd wordt als liefdevol, algoed, wijs en onveranderlijk, hebben velen, wier oprecht verlangen het was Hem te kennen, niet leeren beseffen, dat Hij eene machtige kracht en tegenwoordigheid in hun leven is. En toch behoort dat juiste begrip verkregen te worden, want Christus Jezus heeft gesproken: „Die in mij gelooft, de werken die ik doe, zal hij ook doen;" en de machtige werken, die hij deed, werden volbracht doordat hij volkomen begreep, dat God de immer-tegenwoordige Vader is, Die voor Zijne kinderen zorgt.

Wie heeft een meer onbegrensd begrip der dingen gehad dan Jezus? Reeds op twaalfjarigen leeftijd beselfte hij zijn van-God-gegeven vermogen om over geestelijke dingen te spreken en van gedachten te wisselen. Later, bij den aanvang zijner zending, deed hij het water in wijn veranderen op het bruiloftsfeest. De menschelijke nooden van vijfduizend hongerige menschen vervulden hem niet met ontzetting, en het voedsel, dat hun voorgezet werd, was overvloedig. Waar hij geroepen werd de kranken te genezen en de dooden op te wekken, schonk hij hun niet slechts eene gedeeltelijke genezing, maar welzijn, werkkracht en vrijheid. En aan een ieder, die dezen weg bewandelt, biedt Christus Jezus voor alle tijden eene volledige en volkomen verlossing en een leven zonder einde.

Voor Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, was vertrouwen in God als de levende macht, de opper-tegenwoordigheid, den Vader-Moeder, God, een krachtiger factor dan alle andere invloeden in haar leven; door haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* heeft zij dit schoone, practische en bevredigende begrip van God binnen het bereik van de geheele menschheid gebracht.

Op bladzijde 520 van *Science and Health* vinden wij de volgende veelzeggende verklaring: „Het ondoorgrondelijk Gemoed is tot uiting gekomen. De diepte, breedte, hoogte, macht, majesteit en heerlijkheid van oneindige Liefde vullen alle ruimte. Dat is genoeg!" Zooals voor de stoffelijke zinnen de zon haar licht en hare warmte over de geheele aarde uitzendt en daardoor de menschheid zegent en bemoedigt, zoo komt tot den geestelijken zin dergenen, die een juist begrip van God gewinnen, de heerlijke verzekerdheid van de alles-vervullende tegenwoordigheid en macht van het oneindig Gemoed, dat Liefde is, en onophoudelijk zijne goddelijke ideeën doet uitstroomen, welke door den mensch gekend en benut kunnen worden. Goedheid, wijsheid, reinheid, goedertierenheid, rechtvaardigheid, genade, geloof, hoop, moed, verzekerdheid,—al deze, en ook iedere andere geestelijke eigenschap in oneindig Gemoed bestaandè, behooren door weerspiegeling aan den mensch, want de mensch is de idee Gods, de uitdrukking van het wezen Gods.

Laten allen, die zich door het begrensde begrip der dingen, dat zij tot nu toe gekoesterd hebben, aan een bekrompen en beperkten toestand gebonden gevoelen, terstond aanvangen hunne gedachte in de juiste richting te wenden. Als zij den blik standvastig gericht houden op al de heerlijkheid van oneindig Gemoed, zal hunne opvatting van God groeien en zich verruimen, en dit zal vergezeld gaan van een vreugdevol begrip van vrijheid en macht door het geestelijk vermogen, de foutieve geloofwijze van begrenzing, gebrek en krankheid te verwerpen. Ons dagelijksch leven, onze dagelijksche bezigheden, zullen nobeler vormen aannemen. Instede van de vrees voor een hulpeloozen ouderdom zal het vertrouwend verwachten komen van meerdere wijsheid, harmonie en welslagen; en zoo zal het onophoudelijk instroomen van der Liefde geestelijke ideeën in het menschelijk bewustzijn, en het getrouw benutten dezer ideeën, in onze ervaring gezien worden als overvloedige voorziening.

Acquiring a Bigger Sense of Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OBSERVING the state of affairs in the common walks of life, one must admit that many of the troubles which beset mankind arise from the small sense of things entertained by the majority of individuals. We find people living in cramped and narrow circumstances, from which they make no effort to extricate themselves, because their sense of home has not expanded beyond limited ideals. Others regard as tedious and monotonous their tasks, because they have as yet only very little grasp of their native spiritual capabilities. Then, what a very small sense has mankind in general of what constitutes supply! We regard money as our supply, believing that without it we cannot live. But how limited, unstable, and fluctuating is the value of money, and how poor its dividends for those who cling fearfully and greedily to it as if it were a vital necessity!

How narrow, too, is our sense of life! We acquiesce in the generally accepted belief that life includes old age which is the forerunner of death. Nevertheless, this false sense of things need no longer be accepted as real and inevitable, for as everything has its starting point in thought, the mental expansion can begin at once.

As a bird's powerful wings bear it upward, so right thought will carry the thinker far when it is turned in the right direction. But if thought is kept chained down to a material basis, where it has no room to spread, expand, and soar, it follows that the thinker will remain on the same level. Our need then is to free our thought, lift it above the contemplation of life as merely physical, and set it winging into contemplation of the great spiritual truths about God and man to be found in the Bible. For it is a fact that all the littlenesses and limitations common to human experience arise from a false sense of God and man who is made in His likeness.

Even though the Bible depicts God as loving, good, wise, and unchangeable, many who have desired to know Him have not learned to feel Him as a mighty power and presence in their lives. Yet this right sense should be realized, for Christ Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also;" and the mighty works which he did were accomplished through his complete understanding of God as the ever present Father, caring for His children.

Who ever had so boundless a sense of things as Jesus? Even at the age of twelve he felt his God-given ability to talk and reason about spiritual things. Later, at the beginning of his ministry, the Master turned the water into wine at the marriage feast. The human needs of five thousand hungry people in a desert place did not dismay him, and the food set before them was abundant. When called upon to heal the sick and raise the dead, he did not bestow upon them only partial recovery, but health, activity, and freedom. And to all who follow in this way, Christ Jesus offers for all time full and complete salvation and life without end.

To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, confidence in God as the vital power, the sovereign presence, the Father-Mother Mind, outweighed all other influences in her life; and through her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has placed this beautiful, practical, and satisfying sense of God within the reach of all mankind.

On page 520 of Science and Health we find this profound statement: "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough!" As, to the material senses, the sun pours its light and heat upon all the earth, blessing and heartening mankind, so to the spiritual senses of those who gain a right concept of God, comes the glorious assurance of the all-pervading presence and power of the infinite Mind, which is Love, ceaselessly pouring forth its divine ideas for men to recognize and utilize, Goodness, wisdom, purity, loving-kindness, justice, mercy, faith, hope, courage, assurance—all these and every other spiritual quality existing in infinite Mind belong to man by reflection, for he is the idea of God, the expression of God's being.

Let all who find themselves held in cramped and narrow places by the limited sense of things they have hitherto entertained, begin at once to turn thought in the right direction. As the glories of infinite Mind are steadfastly contemplated, their concept of God will grow and enlarge, and with it will come a joyful sense of freedom and power through the spiritual ability to reject the false beliefs of limitation, lack, and discord. One's daily life and occupations will take on nobler outlines. Instead of the dread of helpless old age there will be the confident expectation of added wisdom, harmony, and fruition; and so the ceaseless incoming of Love's spiritual ideas to human consciousness, and their faithful utilization, will be manifested in our experience in abundant supply.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Small Dealings And Indifferent Price Movement

Low-Cost Issues Are Again Most Prominent in Stock Market

By **Forrest Price**

It was another waiting affair.

Very little business was transacted today in the stock market.

Total sales aggregated only 500,000 shares.

Some people are so constituted that they simply must buy and sell stocks and bonds. So that is probably the reason the low-priced issues have had the call for some time past. Traders just could not wait until the old-time leaders started to move.

Which would also indicate that the big fellows are still on the sidelines.

Big jumps were made in some of the low-priced issues, including Island Creek Coal preferred, International Department Stores, Loose-Wiles preferred and Hamilton Watch preferred.

Bonds continued to make a fairly good showing, although some of the corporate issues were inclined to sag. About a point loss was shown by Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950. Losses of almost as much were recorded by Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and International Telephone 5s. Firming tendencies were shown by American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Erie 5s and Goodyear 5s.

There was little doing among the commodities. The grains for most of the session were heavy. Rubber and cotton were barely steady. Bar silver was somewhat higher.

Less antagonism between business and finance on the one hand and makers of legislation on the other would go a long way toward helping the general welfare. If it is remembered that what hurts one group of individuals hurts all, and what helps one helps all, prosperity would be the more readily attainable.

From all that can be learned at Washington, legislators and financial interests are coming close to a compromise on the stock exchange control bill, an attainment very much to be desired. Then, with needed changes made in the new Securities Act, business should soon go forward again unhampered.

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The stock market was almost at a standstill in today's brief session. Trading was the dullest since the early part of January.

The more active issues held to narrow grooves, and price changes generally were unimportant. The close was fairly steady.

Both professionals and the public were inclined to hug the safety zones while waiting for developments on the Potomac. Congressional activities were still indecisive and the President's attitude toward disputed legislation was a matter of conjecture.

Amusement Stocks Active

Some of the metal and amusement stocks were comparatively lively. U. S. Smelting got up nearly 2 points. Cerro de Pasco was a bit higher. Warner Bros., Pathé and Loew's advanced. Packard Motors lost a trifle on a sizeable turnover. Chrysler, General Motors, Nash, National Distillers and United Aircraft drifted somewhat lower.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were fairly firm. The utilities and rails did virtually nothing.

Consolidated Gas and other power and light issues apparently were not adversely affected by word that the President had signed the joint resolution directing the power commission to investigate rates charged to residential, rural, commercial and industrial consumers throughout the United States.

Bond Market Steady

Despite mild reactionary tendencies in some parts of the corporate list, the bond market displayed a fairly steady tone today. U. S. Governments edged up a bit more following the redemption call for another series of Liberty Fourth 4¼s. The uncalled bonds rose 5-32s, and most of the Treasury loans ranged from 1-32s to 7-32s higher. The called Liberty 4¼s were quoted around 102 14-32 compared with 104 5-32 for those uncalled.

In the corporate list realizing caused some fractional losses among certain issues which had risen sharply during the week.

French Government 7½s were bid up more than a point and made a rather better showing than most other foreign obligations. Belgian 7s, German 7s and Poland 7s hardened minor fractions. Canada 4s, Brazil 6½s, and German 5½s were slightly lower.

Bank of Montreal Is To Stop Mexican Operations

MEXICO CITY, April 14 (By U. P.)—The local branch of the Bank of Montreal announced that, effective April 30, it will cease active operations in Mexico, owing to a decision of the homeoffice to reduce its commitments abroad, and in view of general world financial conditions.

Dividend Declarations

National Screen Service Corporation declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20. The last payment was 25 cents on Jan. 1, 1933, but the company says the present dividend is not to be construed as establishing either a regular basis or a policy for the future.

Selby Shoe Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share and the regular quarterly payment of 40 cents a share on the common stock. Both are payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company declared a 50-cent dividend on the common stock, payable May 15 to holdings of record May 4.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 2 lower.

	High	Low	Last
April	100.3	100.0	100.0N
July	100.8	100.3	100.5N
September	101.5	101.5	101.5N
October	101.8	101.8	101.8N

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 14	Apr. 13
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	400	32	31½	32	31½	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	10	10	10	10⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
106¼	93¾	3f	Air Reduction	200	99	98⅝	98⅝	99	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2000	21¼	21	21	21	
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	3700	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2000	13⅝	12	12	14	
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	10¾	10¾	10¾		
14⅜	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	11½	11	11		
160¾	144	.6	Allied Chem	100	150	150	150	150½	
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	400	19⅝	19½	19½	19½	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	300	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	49	49	49		
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	4000	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12½	
71	48⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	290	70⅛	68¼	68¼	69¾	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	32	32	32	32¼	
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104	
56	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	56	56	56	55	
62½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	49½	49¼	49½	50⅛	
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3000	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24⅝	
25	12	..	Am & For Pow6	100	20	20	20	20	
17½	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	14	13⅞	14	14	
42¼	30⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	40	40	40	40¼	
10	6½	..	Am Ice	1000	9	8¾	8⅞	9	
1½	1¾	..	Am La France	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	700	25½	25¼	25½	25½	
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	100	30½	30¼	30¼	30½	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	700	9¼	9	9	9	
26½	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	21½	21½	21½	20¾	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	26	25⅝	26	25½	
17⅝	13⅜	..	Am Raditor	1900	16	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
28¼	17½	..	Am Rilling Mill	700	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅝	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	70	25	25	25		
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	45¼	44½	45	45	
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	121½	121½	121½	122½	
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	94½	94½	94½	94¾	
26½	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	21	21	21	21⅜	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	40	73¾	73¾	73¾	73	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	53	53	53	53½	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	120½	120	121½	120⅛	
13	4⅞	t	Am Type Fndrs	200	9½	9½	9½		
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	50	21	21	21	21	
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2000	21½	20¾	21	20¾	
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	500	15	15	15	15⅜	
83¾	61⅝	1½g	Am Woolen pf	100	77	77	77	78½	
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	7000	03½	3⅜	3½	3½	
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	7000	17	16⅝	16¾	16¾	
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	300	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	
98	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	96	96	96	95	
33⅜	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	700	33¼	32½	32½	32¾	
91⅛	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	100	90½	90¼	90½	91	
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	8000	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾	
3⅝	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
78⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	9900	73½	72½	73	73¾	
3½	1⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜	
75	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	73	73	73	73¾	
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	200	68⅛	68½	68⅝	68¾	
86¾	70¼	4.80e	Atchison pf	200	86⅜	86¾	86¾	86⅛	
22	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	21	21	21		
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2700	29⅞	29½	29½	29⅝	
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	400	52	51¼	52	51¾	
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	10	56	56	56	56	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	4700	9	8⅞	8⅞	9	

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	14¼	14	14	14⅛	
61⅜	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	61	61	61		
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜	
109	95¼	..	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108	108	108	107	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6	
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1900	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	
14⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2000	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	200	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1000	17⅜	17	17¼	17¼	
244¼	226½	.25b	Best & Co	300	233¾	233¾	233¾	233¾	
49¼	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	43¼	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	77	75⅝	77	75½	
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
27½	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	2900	23⅛	22⅞	23	22¾	
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	24⅞	
18⅛	11	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1000	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	31	31	31	30¾	
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	400	9	9	9	9	
14½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11½	11½	11½	12	
12¾	5⅝	..	Budd Mfg	300	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6	
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	32	32	32	32	
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	1⅞	..	Burns Bros B	200	2	2	2	2	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	130	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	300	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞	
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	10	12½	12½	12½	12	
23	10	1.20f	Butterick	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	500	27⅞	27¾	27½	27½	
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	58	58	58	59⅞	

—C—

29	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	2000	20	28½	29	28⅝	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝	
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	600	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝	
33½	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	50	33½	33	33½	32⅞	
32⅞	22½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	32	31¾	32	32	
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	300	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37½	
4⅝	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
4	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20	
32⅜	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	27½	26¾	27½	27½	
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	20	88	88	88		
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	2800	38¼	37⅝	38	37	
7⅞	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	33	33	33		
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	46⅝	46¼	46¼	46⅝	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	47	
7	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4½	4½	4½		
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	11	11	11	11⅛	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	600	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1800	22¼	20⅞	22¼	20¾	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4½	4¼	4½		
8	3⅞	..	Ch iRI&P 6%	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	28½	28½	28½		
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	
60⅝	39¼	1	Chrysler	1200	54	53¾	54	53⅞	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	21½	21½	21½	22	
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	80	80	80	80	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	17⅝	17½	17½	17¾	
91	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	90½	90¼	90¼	90½	
28⅛	18	..	Collins & Aikman	400	23⅜	23	23	23½	
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	30	29¼	29½	30	
30	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	3500	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
31	23	..	Columbia Pic-vtc	600	29½	29½	29½	30⅛	
34⅛	18⅝	1	Comm'l Credit	900	34	33¾a3	34	33½	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28	28	28		
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	59	59	59	59¼	
108½	91	6	Comm I Th cv pf	300	108½	108½	108½	108	
36⅜	26	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	29⅜	29	29¼	29⅜	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	9000	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
48⅛	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	2500	49½	48¼	48½	49	
10½	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	2100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅝	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	15⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	300	16	16	16	16¼	
47⅜	35⅝	3	Coonsol Gas	2500	38¼	37⅞	38	38	
92¼	82	5	Coonsol Gas pf	400	89¾	98¼	89¼	89¼	
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	500	3	3	3	3	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	2900	12½	12¼	12¼	12½	
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅞	6⅛	..	Container A	2800	12½	11⅞	12	11⅞	
5	2⅜	..	Container B	4200	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
82½	75	3	Cont Can	400	81½	81½	81½	82	
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
21⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4200	21¾	21	21	21¾	
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	100	77¾	77	77¾	77¾	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	200	7½	7½	7½	7½	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	32½	32¼	32½	32¾	
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	15	14⅞	15	15	
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
69¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	63	63	63		
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1400	28	27¾	27¾	28¾	
84½	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	200	80⅜	80	80	81¼	
5¼	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	11⅛	11	11⅛	11	

—D—

34⅛	26½	..	Deere & Co	300	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29½	
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	200	65½	65½	65½	65½	
33¾	22½	..	Del L&W R W	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	80½	80½	80½	80½	
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	
40⅞	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	1300	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼	
23	16	1.20f	Dominion Stores	100	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas Air	1300	24¾	24¼	24½	24½	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	1600	97¾	97	97¾	97	
121	115	6	du Pont deb	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120½	
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	102½	

—E—

12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	500	92	92	92	91	
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	600	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜	
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	27¾	27⅜	27½	27½	
7⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¼	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	19	17	19	17	
10⅜	8¼	1	Equitable Off Big	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	500	22½	22	22½	22¾	
14⅞	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	600	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	
23⅞	9	..	Evans Products	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅞	
10¼	4	..	Exchange Buffet	60	9¼	9	9	9	

—F—

12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	150	12½	11¼	11⅞	11¾	
9	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	8⅝	8½	8½	9	
61	36	..	Fairbanks M pf	100	52	51½	52	52	
11	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	
8¾	6	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	34	34	34	33¾	
103	87	6½	Filene's pf	80	103	102	103		
65½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	65	65	65	65	
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	24	24	24		
17⅜	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	400	12¼	12	12¼	12½	
16⅞	10½	..	Food Mach	1000	17	17	17	17	
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	700	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅜	
50⅜	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	500	45¼	45½	45½	45⅝	
17	9	..	Fulluer 2pf	30	16½	16¼	16¼	15	

—G—

4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3½	3½	3½		
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
43¾	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	200	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41	
21¾	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	400	11⅝	11¼	11½	11½	
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
32	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	32	32	32	31½	
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	4600	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	
13⅜	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	
36⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	600	34¾	34¼	34¼	34⅞	
1¾	3⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
108	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	108	108	108	107½	
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	7800	38¾	38	38¼	38½	
100	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	100	99⅞	100	99⅛	
6¼	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	200	6	6	6	6	
26¾	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	21	20½	21	20¼	
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	
45¾	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	42	41¾	41¾	42½	
3⅝	1⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	3½	2⅜	3⅜	3½	
23⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅜	
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract pf	100	17⅞	18	18	18¼	
13½	5½	5	Gillette Saf Raz	800	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
56½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	56	56	56	56½	
6⅜	4½	..	Gimbel Bros	300	5	5	5	5⅛	
27⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	600	27⅜	27	27⅜	27	
8¾	4½	..	Glidden ppf	60	102	100	100		
102	83	7	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝	
9½	5½	..	Gold Dust	800	21⅜	21¼	21½	21¼	
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Goodrich	600	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	
18	12⅝	..	Goodrich pf	400	59⅞	59¼	59½	60	
80¼	40	..	Goodrich pf xw	100	59⅞	59¼	59½	60	
31⅜	33⅜	..	Goodyear	1400	37⅛	36¾	36¾	36⅛	
86¼	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	84	84	84	85	
11⅜	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	10¼	10	10	10⅛	
63	49½	7	Goth S H pf ww	10	63	63	63	63	
4½	2¾	..	Graham Paige	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	
13⅝	8	..	Granby	500	12½	12¼	12½	11¾	
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
38¼	23	3	Grand Un pf	300	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37½	
40⅝	34	1	Grant (WT)	200	39	38½	38½	39½	
23½	18⅜	..	Great Nor pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞	
15½	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	14	14	14	14	
34⅞	25⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	100	30	30	30	30⅜	
110	102	7	Great W Sug pf	120	110	109⅝	110	109½	
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

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Financial: News and Comment

Stock Exchanges Say They Do Not Resist Regulation

But Hits Fletcher-Rayburn Bill as Deflationary and Drag on Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — Twenty-five stock exchanges tonight issued a joint statement disclaiming any intention of preventing the adoption of regulatory legislation.

"Changes recently made by the committees of Congress in the Fletcher-Rayburn Bill have been described as victories for the stock exchanges," they said. "Such statements are based on the assumption that the exchanges have been seeking to prevent effective legislation or to avoid altogether federal regulations.

"The stock exchanges of the country have no such purpose. They have opposed the pending bill solely because it contains unworkable and deflationary provisions. The stock exchanges favor legislation which will prevent excessive speculation and which will give to the Federal Government full power to prevent unfair practices on stock exchanges."

Redrafting the Bill

Subcommittees of both branches of Congress continued their work of redrafting the bill today, making numerous but unimportant changes. The controversial sections of the measure, had largely been disposed of previously.

Both subcommittees hope to report to the full committees early next week and Chairmen Fletcher and Rayburn plan to report the measure out a few days later.

The exchanges joining in the statement today included the New York Stock Exchange and smaller ones scattered about the country. They called attention to the fact that at the outset at the request of the committees they had proposed "a draft of a regulatory bill."

"This bill," the statement continued, "gives to the Federal Reserve Board power to prevent excessive speculation and vests in a Federal Commission, to be appointed by the President, unlimited power to prevent unfair practices on stock exchanges. It outlaws manipulative practices.

"It provides for governmental supervision of exchanges in the interest of the public. It is flexible to meet new conditions but does not contain provisions which will injure investors by causing a deflation of security values.

"It is a bill with the 'teeth' of federal criminal penalties for manipulative practices and also for any stock exchange which violates an order of the regulatory commission.

Bill Goes Too Far

"The stock exchanges of the country urge the adoption of regulatory legislation of this character. They are united in opposing the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, only because it goes far beyond what is necessary for the regulation and supervision of stock exchanges.

"The stock exchanges believe that legislation which would prevent excessive speculation and would give the Federal Government power to regulate exchanges so as to eliminate inequitable and unfair practices will go far to preserve confidence in securities, in security markets and in the corporations whose securities are dealt in on exchanges. Such legislation will materially assist in the economic recovery of the nation."

Rayburn today received a letter from Russell Levit, vice-president of the Moody's Investors Service, urging the retention in the bill of the provision requiring corporations to provide full information about their set-up.

"We write to express hope," Levit said, "that the section which requires issuing corporations to make available to the public information on registered securities will not be weakened."

Mass. Investors Trust Share Value Up 33.4 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

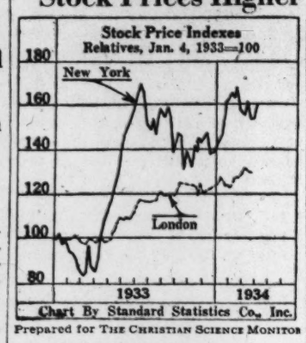
NEW YORK, April 14—Trustees of the Massachusetts Investors Trust, in the thirty-ninth quarterly report to the shareholders, state that the net asset value per share advanced 33.4 per cent over last year, the total assets increasing $9,725,554, or 69.3 per cent. The number of shareholders showed an increase of 11.8 per cent and the number of shares outstanding showed an increase of 26.8 per cent over 1933.

Net income of Massachusetts Investors Trust for the quarter ended March 31, 1934, amounted to 23.5 cents a share compared with 19.4 cents in the previous three months.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.
Distinctive Commercial Furniture
12 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

London and New York Stock Prices Higher



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart compares London and New York stock prices for the last 15 months.

It will be noted that in both markets the trend has been distinctly upward.

The British recovery movement is particularly significant because of England's great dependence on foreign trade.

No increase in this trade has taken place, yet stock prices and business activity have advanced consistently.

If the British example (one of the main characteristics of which has been a conservative monetary policy) is a valid one, it obviously suggests that caution is advisable in our own monetary experiments.

Improved Condition Of U. S. Banks Aid To Trade Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—That the banks of the country are doing their part in aiding recovery is revealed by figures just made available in the April issue of Rand McNally Bankers Monthly. Among other things, the analysis says:

"Not only has 16,223 individual banks made a splendid recovery since March, 1933, but they are responding to the need of the Government and industry for financing the recovery of other business.

"Evidence of this is to be found in the figures now available for the first time in the first 1934 edition of the Blue Book. These figures show that 19.4 per cent of deposits is in government bonds, 24.1 per cent in "other bonds," and 52.3 per cent is in loans. This is more than twice as large a percentage of governments as is common. This increase is due to the needs of the Government for funds to pay CWA workers and to maintain other recovery activities of the Administration.

"The 24.1 per cent in other bonds is a reasonable percentage and is definite indication that the banks are not depressing the capital markets by selling bonds as they might easily be tempted to do. By holding municipals, rails, and utilities, the banks help the bond market, and so aid all business.

"Of the 16,223 banks, 5305 are national, 10,611 are state or trust companies, and 307 are private banks. However, this number is increased to 19,382 when the branches, Industrial and Morris Plan Banks, Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and the Joint Stock Land Banks are added.

"There was a marked decline during the last months of the year in the number of banks operating on a restricted basis. While at one time there were some 1500 managed by conservators, at the end of the year there were only 464."

March Retail Prices Highest Since 1931

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Retail prices in March reached the highest level since August, 1931, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index made public yesterday. The gain was five-tenths of 1 per cent, bringing the index on April 1 to 90, which compares with 69.7 on that date last year and 79.2 per cent on April 1, 1932. The base of the index is Jan. 3, 1931, as 100.

"The movement of prices during the month was not uniform," a report from Fairchild publications says, "for the increase is largely to be explained by the sharp advances in men's clothing prices which gained 5.9 per cent, fur prices which gained 3.2 per cent, blankets and comfortables which gained 3.5 per cent. Women's apparel, however, advanced 1.3 per cent. Women's apparel prices, however, showed a greater increase above the corresponding period a year ago, as well as above the low.

"Home furnishings recorded the second greatest advance, due to the gains in domestics, floor coverings, and china and glassware."

Amerada Profit in Second Half of 1933 Offsets Loss

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—After incurring a loss of more than $500,000 in the first half of 1933, Amerada Corporation reports that profitable operations in the second half enabled it to show earnings of $380,443 for the entire year, after deducting depreciation, depletion, intangible drilling costs and all other charges.

This is equivalent to 50 cents a share on the 767,375 shares outstanding at the end of the year and compares with earnings of $1,147,207, or $1.48 a share, for the year 1932.

Georgia Home Loan Corp. Distributes $5,321,528

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14 — The Georgia Home Owners' Loan Corporation has disbursed $5,231,528 in making a total of 2474 home loans in the State since its inception less than a year ago, according to figures released by George W. West, special representative for Georgia.

May Liquidation Main Feature Of Wheat at Chicago

Difficult to Unload Large Quantities on Very Slow Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 14—May liquidation has been the big feature of the grain trade this week. Owing to the fact that trade in general is abnormally slow, it has been difficult to unload any big quantity of long wheat without breaking the market.

However, the selling as a rule has been orderly, and pressure has ceased on the setbacks, longs being still able to pick their own selling spots to a great extent. In one respect the position is pretty well balanced.

Cash interests are under about as much necessity of changing over their hedges from May to deferred postions as the longs are off selling out or changing over long May to deferred months.

In spite of the fact that the open interest in May has been reduced considerably, there is still an open interest as of Dec. 1 closing of 55,590,000 bushels May wheat, 53,505,000 bushels May corn, 33,183,000 bushels May oats, and 12,256,000 bushels May rye. This constitutes a tremendous problem as to how the adjustment will be brought about in view of the narrow trade, which dwindled to nominal proportions.

Legislation aimed at the security and commodity markets has counteracted any effect of measures which promise further inflation, and the outside public appears to be immune to any further developments of the inflationary kind.

The Government report on farm reserves and condition of winter wheat was regarded as about a stand-off, and failed to have much effect either way. Foreign reports, including the cables from Rome, reporting the possibility of plans to raise the world wheat price, also failed to make much impression on outside sentiment.

The attitude of Washington authorities in ruling to permit the entry of Polish rye on payment of only the regular duty was another blow to the bulls in that grain, a decline of major proportions following an upturn which had been caused by reports that a countervailing duty of 3 cents a bushel would be assessed against imports of rye from Poland.

Receipts of all grains continue extremely light, but the cash demand has not been up to expectations in view of the short crop raised in 1933.

Coarse grains have suffered from liquidation, the top-heavy long lines, with a slim outside demand, resulting in lower prices.

Wholesale Prices Decline Slightly In April 7 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Wholesale commodity prices declined one-tenth of 1 per cent during the week ended April 7, according to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Present prices are 73.3 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.4 per cent for the week ended March 31. The net drop during the last four weeks has been seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

As compared with the index of 60.1 for the corresponding week of last year, the index is up by 22 per cent. It is 11½ per cent above the level for the same week of two years ago when the index was 65.7. The average wholesale price level now stands at 3½ per cent above that of the first week in January.

The price decline of last week is primarily attributable to changes that occurred in four of the 10 major groups of commodities, namely, farm products, foods, textile products and chemicals and drugs.

	Apr7 1934	Mar31 1934	Apr8 1933	Mar4 1933
	—Week Ended—			
All commodities	73.3	73.4	60.1	59.6
Farm products	60.4	61.4	44.0	40.6
Foods	66.1	66.5	55.3	53.4
Hides & leath prods.	89.5	89.4	68.5	67.6
Textile products	75.7	75.8	50.9	50.6
Fuel & light materials	72.6	72.4	62.9	64.4
Metals & met prods.	86.5	86.4	76.7	77.4
Building materials	86.7	86.3	69.9	70.1
Chemicals & drugs	75.5	75.8	71.3	71.3
Housefurnish'g goods	82.5	82.5	72.3	72.7
Miscellaneous	69.8	69.3	57.6	59.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.7	78.6	65.5	66.2

British Building Society Prospers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Yorks., Eng. — The Halifax Building Society, which with assets of more than £92,000,000 ranks as Britain's biggest building society, has just announced a record year for advances on mortgage during 1933.

The total assets of the society showed an increase of £3,966,398 during the year, with the reserve funds standing at £3,353,564, showing an increase of £338,572. Exclusive of investments realized, the income for the year was £33,242,525.

The total amount now owing to the society upon mortgage is £69,607,530, an increase on the year of £5,001,102, and the total number of borrowers is 179,602, an increase of 13,143. The average amount owing on all the society's mortgages is not more than £388 each.

The net profit for the year, after payment of all expenses and income tax and providing for all interest due to shareholders and depositors, was £436,801.

Savannah Exports Up Sharply During March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14—Showing a gain of approximately 142 per cent over the like month last year export values from Savannah in March 1934 totalled $1,229,662 as compared with $506,534 for March of 1933.

Economics Professor Advises Federal Monopoly of Banking

Would Be Constitutional, Says M. D. Anderson of Florida University—Government Could Buy All Bank Stock Without Raising Taxes, Is Assertion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—Asserting that there is no other field of economic activity wherein the ravages of an unfettered private monopoly can produce such baleful public consequences as in banking, which in the United States "is a shining example of what economists call a public utility, even though it has not been so declared by legal authority," M. D. Anderson, professor of economics at Florida University, advocates a complete monopoly of banking by the Federal Government which, he claims, would be legally permissible under the Constitution of the United States.

Professor Anderson, who makes his proposal and outlines a method for its accomplishment in a book entitled "Capital and Interest," published by Business Publications Company, Chicago, further states that "the present standard of qualifications for bank management is so low and the personnel quite generally so ignorant of fundamentals of banking theory, that the Government could probably improve both."

Would Preserve Capitalism

"Banks should be publicly owned and publicly operated," Professor Anderson declares. "This reform," he adds, "would be very shocking to many rabid protagonists of private capitalism, but in reality it is indispensable for the preservation of private capitalism as the normal business arrangement, if we are correct in our contention that a substantial measure of monopolistic control has been attained in the business of banking. While there is certainly no rigid monopoly of banking in the United States," the author says, "recent Senate investigations as well as those of the Pujo committee in a past decade have brought to light sufficient evidence to the effect that a few great banks and private investment houses virtually control all large-scale financial operations in this country. Banking here has become quasi-monopolistic."

"The Constitution of the United States," Professor Anderson claims, "expressly gives the federal Congress power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, while it expressly denies to the several states the power to coin money or emit bills of credit if those bills are designed to circulate as money. Court decisions have further held," the author claims, "that an implied power was granted to Congress to emit bills of credit designed to circulate as money. In order to regulate the value of money in modern times there must be control of derivative bank deposits, which in turn requires the control of banking operations.

"A broad interpretation of the Constitution therefore permits Congress to control banking, and if that can only be done by federal ownership of all banks, then the constitutionality of federal bank monopoly cannot be gainsaid. In other words, the constitutionality of our program of reform does not have to rest on the general theory of public utility regulation, but can be based on a specific grant of power for that particular thing in Article 1 of the Constitution.

Could Buy All Bank Stock

"It would not be necessary to confiscate private property or to raise taxes," Professor Anderson continues, "to inaugurate this proposal. The Federal Government could buy all bank stock at its market value, and give in payment an annuity running for, say, 100 years, or a long enough time to avoid the charge of confiscation. The yearly amount payable by the Government to a given stockholder would be the market value of his stock multiplied by a rate of interest equal to the average yield on high-grade bank stock, say, 6 per cent. There would be no burden on the public by way of taxation because the annuities could be paid out of banking profit, with something to spare. We say this because statistics show that the national banks, at least, have earned well over 9 per cent per annum on their capital stock and surplus since 1890. Moreover, at the expiration of the 100 years, when the annuities would cease to be paid, the Government could pocket all the banking profits and use them to meet general expenses in lieu of taxation."

Throughout his book, "Capital and Interest," Professor Anderson takes issue with orthodox dogma. He holds, for example, that saving by society as a whole destroys capital and that universal thrift is a fallacy. Further, he does not recognize a distinction, except one of degree which he claims breaks down altogether in the long run, from the point of view of society as a whole, between "production goods" and "consumption goods."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At a private gathering the other day Mr. Reginald M'Kenna, the chairman of the Midland Bank, mentioned that of the 2,000,000 accounts held by his bank, over 1,500,000 were for amounts of less than £100, and that over one-half of the bank's advances were of less than £100 each.

Democratic Banking

Mr. M'Kenna's comment was that such a bank must be counted a great democratic institution. That is certainly true in the sense that a vast number of small people participate in it either as debtors or as creditors; but the possession of a great, moderately poor population is no proof that a country is a democracy. Indeed, the reverse interpretation might be placed upon the facts. Upon a broad plebeian foundation the bank constructs an aristocratic edifice of big dealings, which must form the principal determinant of its policy.

The deposits of the Midland Bank total over £415,000,000. If the 1,500,000 small accounts average £50 each, that leaves £340,000,000 for the other 500,000, an average of £680. Another moral that Mr. M'Kenna drew from those figures was that the conduct of a business involving so great a number of small transactions must be extremely costly. In that fact lay the justification for the notorious margin between the ½ per cent or even less paid by banks on time deposits and the minimum of 4 or 5 per cent charged by them on theff advances.

The Bankers' Margin

Since expenses are a fairly constant item, whatever the condition of the money market, a low general rate of interest tends to widen that margin. Money at call and short bills yield practically nothing in times like these. The rate obtainable on long-term gilt-edged securities has fallen by nearly 1½ per cent in the past few years. It follows that a bank is forced to pay its way out of its direct advances to agriculture, industry and commerce. The danger of too liberal credit under popular pressure, which is often quoted as an argument against public ownership of the banks, therefore exists in bad times as well as good. In the first case it might cause a serious current loss, which would have to fall on public funds. In the second case it must mean a fictitious boom followed by a catastrophic slump.

There is still another deduction that Mr. M'Kenna was able to draw from his figures. The English joint stock banks, he remarked, live by their size. The vast organization necessary for such a multiplicity of small accounts can only be supported by a colossal turnover. Hence the banks' unceasing competitive struggle to maintain their volume of business. This characteristic has its good side for the general public, since it provides a perpetual check on monopolistic profit-making. But it has a bad side, too, for the Hatry crash disclosed how reckless even the great banks may be in their competition for big accounts. When the patient promises a large fee, they are ready to put the stethoscope to their deaf ear.

One of the chief popular complaints against the banking system has been its alleged failure to provide capital for the small concern, whether in industry or in trade. The cry has been raised anew recently when the total of advances made by the banks was seen to be fairly steadily declining, in spite of some revival of trade. A very high banking authority has explained this particular phenomenon quite otherwise. It is only the advances against stock exchange security that have been running down, simply because, with the long-term rate of interest so low, borrowers have found it profitable to liquidate their bank loans by selling their collateral; unsecured advances have actually increased in total volume. Nevertheless it is generally admitted that there is a serious gap in our credit system in connection with the supply of capital to small businesses.

The Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry, reporting in 1931, called special attention to this need. Some people have urged that Great Britain should adopt the system, prevalent on the Continent of Europe, of direct participation by the banks in industrial enterprise. Enthusiasm for this line of action, however, has been considerably dampened by events in Europe during the past few years. The Credit Anstalt and the German banking crises proved the weakness of the continental system. Several countries are now significantly trying to move in the opposite direction, toward the British system of commercial banking, in which liquidity is the prime consideration.

Credit for Industry Unlimited

A particularly hazardous part of the industrial field was covered by the formation of the Bankers Industrial Development Company, a subsidiary of the Bank of England, devoted to providing finance for the rationalization of great industries like cotton, coal, iron and steel and shipbuilding. The Bank of England has now had an important finger in a pie for the smaller industrial concern.

The United Dominions Trust, in which the bank is interested, has announced the formation of a company to be known as Credit for Industry Limited, which will specialize in the provision of capital for plant and other purposes for the smaller and medium-sized businesses in the United Kingdom, which, by reason of their size, cannot economically satisfy their requirements through the issuing houses. The initial capital will be the comparatively small sum of £250,000, but this may be increased later if the company's activities justify an expansion. The whole venture is admittedly an experiment.

Of course additional funds will also probably be secured by bank borrowing or by the issue of debentures or notes to the public. The company will set no limit on the amount of financial help to be given to industry, "beyond the reasonableness of any business proposed." Individual advances to concerns will be anything up to £50,000, and will be for periods of from two to 10, 20, or even more years. The enterprise has been launched after long discussions among the big banks, whose help is therefore assured.

Further Definite Rise in Business Noted in Review

After Easter Lull Fails to Make Its Appearance—Spring Trade Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Reports from every part of the country this week brought uniform proofs of a further definite upswing in business recovery, according to Dun and Bradstreet's trade review. "First quarter statements," it says, "reveal that firms long in the red either are over the line or are getting close to the black."

"New and unnecessary restriction," should not be allowed to hamper the forward movement, the review warns. "Labor troubles, apparently a natural prelude to better business conditions are obstructing immediate progress in certain branches," it adds. "But, on the whole, the difficulties are being faced in a conciliatory spirit by all parties concerned, and are viewed as a reliable indicator of the extent to which industry has expanded, as there has been no curtailment thus far in the general rate of operations."

To Watch Demand

The survey sees the chief contributing factor to the greater stability of business during the balance of the year in the "determination to align production closer to demand, in order to avoid the recurring excess supplies, which invariably bring price-cutting and inventory shrinkages."

Referring to retail trade, the review says:

"Almost without exception, the leading retailers of the country find that the tapering off in business, which usually is apparent after Easter, has not developed, as volume last Saturday in some centers was the heaviest for any single day in three years, with the gain reaching 40 to 50 per cent over the comparable period last year when Easter buying was at its peak.

"So many of the Spring needs still are to be covered that the majority of merchants see no indication of the peak level for the season being reached until well into May.

"As workers in most districts are receiving their full share of wage increases, one of the outstanding phases of the current demand is the interest shown in the better grades of merchandise. This is noticeable not only in men's and women's clothing and shoes, but in jewelry, electrical appliances, furniture and house-furnishings.

Various Lines Benefit

"In seasonal hardware and sport goods, the advance over last April's figures has been substantial, with outstanding gains occurring in the sales of motorboats of both the built-in and the outboard types."

There has been the strongest revival in the purchase of pianos in the last decade, the review notes, with sales 120 to 200 per cent above those of 1933.

In the leading wholesale markets, there was unexpected activity this week, as many buyers were forced to replenish spring goods which had been ordered too sparingly, the agency continues.

"Budgets for the summer season are averaging 30 to 50 per cent larger than last year, and few restrictions are being placed on buyers by merchandising managers," it says.

Regarding the heavy industries, the review states that "irregularity continues to mark the course of the leading industrial indices, but the recessions have been more in the form of levelling than any distinct downturn."

A gain of 4.1 points in the rate of steel mill operations was chiefly responsible for the rise in this week's business activity barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, which advanced to 66.3, or a full point higher than it was a week ago. Contrasted with its position at 47.8 for the corresponding week of 1933, there has been a rise of 38.7 per cent.

Average Net Farm Income In Iowa Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, April 14—Increased value of grain and livestock on hand Jan. 1 gave 56 farmers in the northern Iowa Farm Business Association an increase in average net farm income of $3032 over 1932, according to a report of that group completed by L. G. Allbaugh, extension economist at Iowa State College.

These men have been keeping records in coöperation with the college for several years in an attempt to increase the efficiency of their business. The average size of the farms is 258 acres.

While the increase is largely the result of "paper profits" resulting from the inventory increase, Mr. Allbaugh said, the increase in value of materials on hand is based on conservative farm sale prices.

Actual cash income averaged $380, as compared with $260 in 1932. The net farm income averaged $2227 on these 56 farms in eight counties, as compared with a loss of $805 the previous year.

Washington State Banks Deposits Have Good Rise

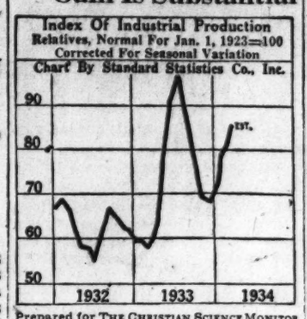
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 14—Bank deposits in Washington State during the first quarter of 1934 jumped ahead approximately $7,000,000 over the previous quarter, according to Howard H. Hanson, state supervisor of banking.

During the period Jan. 1 to March 30, deposits increased from $116,141,000 to $123,017,000, marking the third consecutive quarter with greater deposits. The report covered 140 state banks and three trust companies.

One outstanding feature was the low ebb of bills payable and rediscounts to $452,000, being less than one-third of 1 per cent of the total resources of $142,494,389. This was the smallest amount of bills payable and rediscounts reported by state banks on a call statement since 1906, Mr. Hanson said.

Industrial Output Gain Is Substantial



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRELIMINARY estimates of the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for April indicate a substantial advance to 85.0, as compared with 80.9 for March and 63.8 for April, 1933.

This advance brings the index to within 12 points of the recovery peak, which was attained for two or three weeks last July.

'Blocked' Exchange Offered Holders Of German Mines Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—United Steel Works Corporation of Germany announces that it is now prepared to pay the principal of Gelsenkirchen Mining Corporation six-year 6 per cent secured notes held by nonresidents of Germany in "blocked" Reichsmarks—the only medium of payment for which it has been able to obtain permission from the German authorities. The notes matured on March 1 and at that time the company announced that it was unable, because of existing exchange restrictions, to pay off the notes in dollars.

Of the $15,000,000 principal amount of notes originally issued, $1,500,000 have been cancelled, $9,321,000 have been surrendered in exchange for other securities and cash pursuant to offers made in Europe, and holders of $1,786,500 have agreed to extend their notes for three years, leaving $2,392,500 outstanding in the original form.

Noteholders who accept the "blocked" Reichsmarks offer will receive 2520 "blocked" Reichsmarks for each $1000 principal amount of the notes. This amount is equivalent to $1000 at the Berlin official middle quotation for dollars in terms of "free" Reichsmarks on Feb. 24, the day on which funds for payment of the notes were due to be deposited in New York.

New Life Insurance Sales Rise 23 P. C. In March Over 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—With an increase of 23 per cent in March over March of 1933, new life insurance production last month made the most favorable showing thus far this year. For the first quarter of 1934, the cumulative total was 12.7 per cent above the amount for the corresponding period of 1933.

These facts were revealed by a report forwarded by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce.

The report summarized the new business records—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For March, the total new business of all classes written by these companies was $787,628,000 compared with $640,414,000 during March of 1933—an increase of 23 per cent. All classes contributed to the increase, the report shows. New ordinary insurance amounted to $526,280,000 a gain of $90,972,000, or 20.9 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $228,107,000 compared with $187,761,000—an increase of 21.5 per cent. Group insurance was $33,241,000, an increase of 91.6 per cent.

For the first three months, the total new business of these companies was $2,101,158,000 this year compared with $1,864,570,000 last year—an increase of 12.7 per cent.

Brazil Remits £2,558,365 On English Obligations

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14 (By U. P.)—The Treasury Department announces that it had remitted to London £2,558,365 (approximately $13,000,000) for service and refunding due this month on the Brazilian debt.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Bank	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	May 10

Administration Issues New Call For 4th Libertys

To Redeem $1,200,000,000 More Oct. 15—April 15 Serial Numbers Drawn

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—A policy of orthodox financing is indicated, observers believed today, by the Administration's latest move to cut interest charges on the huge public debt.

With the approval of President Roosevelt and the Cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau called $1,200,000,000 worth of Fourth Liberty bonds for redemption next Oct. 15.

It was noted that the announcement yesterday read that between now and Oct. 15, the bondholders may be offered a chance to swap their securities for other "interest-bearing obligations." This lent support to a forecast of a continuation of orthodox financing. The Thomas inflation amendment would allow the President to issue non-interest bearing money to retire the public debt.

In selecting the bonds to be called, Mr. Morgenthau made the choice by lot. He picked from a glass jar a paper cylinder which named for redemption in six months those bonds with serial numbers ending in the digits 8 or 2.

At present, interest on the outstanding public debt of $26,182,000,000 averages around 3 per cent, but ranges from the 4¼ peak on Fourth Liberties and some Treasury bonds to 0.07 on a few 91-day bills—the cheapest rate ever paid by the Government.

Thus in its call for redemption of the Fourth Libertys, the Treasury will cut its interest charges considerably.

The new call coincided with Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that subscriptions on the Treasury's April 15 conversion offering of 3¼ per cent 10-12 year bonds came to $1,031,000,000. Of a billion in Libertys called for April 15, $797,000,000 were exchanged for the new securities. Of $244,234,600 in 3 per cent notes maturing May 2, $234,000,000 were exchanges.

On the transaction, the Government stood to gain more than $7,000,000 annually in interest costs.

Building Awards Rise 30 Per Cent During the Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—Engineering construction awards gained this week 30 per cent to $25,418,000, as reported by Engineering News-Record. This week's figure is about 10 per cent ahead of the average week to date, which is estimated at $23,200,000.

The report says that state and municipal and private contracts are responsible for this gain. State and municipal amounted to $14,840,000 from $8,607,000 the week before, and private to $7,136,000 from $4,445,000 last week. Federal awards dropped back from $6,489,000 the preceding week to $3,442,000 this week.

Highway awards staged a comeback, the report says. After running at or below $6,000,000 for four weeks, they amounted to $8,858,000 this week.

Referring to new capital, the News-Record says:

"This week's municipal bond sales are the highest in more than a year. The total is swelled by several large issues: $12,000,000 emergency construction and $8,000,000 grade crossing elimination bonds by New York State; $3,350,000 auditorium bonds by Kansas City, Mo., and $1,058,000 bonds for waterworks, schools, streets and sewerage in New Bedford, Mass."

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No 134
A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Fourth Liberty Loan
4¼ Percent Bonds of 1933-38.
NOTICE OF SECOND CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION BEFORE MATURITY
To Holders of Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% Bonds of 1933-38 and others concerned:
Public Notice is hereby given:
1. All outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1933-1938 (hereinafter referred to as Fourth 4¼'s) bearing serial numbers the final digit of which is 8, or 3 (such serial numbers in the case of permanent coupon bonds being prefixed by the corresponding distinguishing letter H. or B. respectively), are hereby called for redemption on October 15, 1934 on which date interest on such bonds called for redemption will cease.
2. This second call for partial redemption is made pursuant to the provision for redemption contained in the bonds and in Treasury Department Circular No. 121, dated September 28, 1918, under which the bonds were originally issued, the bonds to be redeemed having been determined by lot in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
3. Outstanding Fourth 4¼'s bearing serial numbers (and prefix letters) other than those designated are not included in or affected by this second call for partial redemption.
Holders of Fourth 4¼'s now called for redemption on October 15, 1934, may in advance of that date, be offered the privilege of exchanging their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given.
Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of Fourth 4¼'s under this call is given in Department Circular No. 509, dated April 13, 1934.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department,
Washington, April 13, 1934.
Fourth 4¼'s bearing serial numbers ending in 0, 6, or 1, have heretofore been called for redemption on April 15, 1934, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Let Acting Serve the Play

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

MANY a play falls short of its best possible effect because its quality is only intermittently to be discerned through the veil of an uneven performance. Often such a performance has a surface air of brilliance. This adds to the puzzlement of the spectators sitting before it, eager to have a good time but unable to respond whole-heartedly to the showy but too often meaningless maneuvers going on before their eyes.

There are many causes for the failure of an actable play to come to life, causes that are usually easy for a competent stage director to detect. By an actable play we mean here simply one that involves a number of characters with recognizable human traits who are involved in a series of events leading up to and resolving a crisis that affects them all in some degree.

Of first importance is the revelation of these various characters by the players, particularly in relation to the story of the play. This is so well understood by some stage directors that they succeed in evolving a fairly effective performance by seeing that all the "plot" lines of the play are uttered clearly. For further emphasis they arrange the stage action so that such lines are spoken point blank at the audience.

* * *

While we have never been enthusiastic over that obvious method, since we became aware of it through repeated playgoing, even such a rule-of-thumb trick has a sound theatrical reason for being. The fault lies in failure to use art to conceal itself. But even such a crude approach is better than that of the director who does not hold the actor to his first duty—to work for the play's story. One has only to see an actor in two or more parts in a season to realize what a world of difference good stage direction makes. It actually happens that an actor who gave a sensitive, resourceful characterization in October may turn in a "ham" exhibition in another play in March. Difference in stage direction is responsible.

Some directors—their consistent failures eventually eliminate them—seem unable to distinguish between acting and exhibitionism. In the same production are to be noticed actors who are working for the play and actors who are doing a lot of showy things that have no relation to human behavior, out of a natural desire to do something effective. Not being guided to keep his part serving the play's story, such a player will sometimes perform a monstrous series of antics, magnifications of the emotional implication of his rôle. The result is a stunt, not a characterization, so out of key with any human behavior except that of a stagy actor, that the performance is harmed.

* * *

Such performances fail despite their seeming power and brilliance because they are built up of a series of effects without causes—mere shells without character content. Not long ago we saw an actor who had been permitted — and encouraged probably—to turn the plausibly written part of a frustrated youth into a rip-snorting, groveling, moaning and shrieking exhibitionist, who stopped just short of chewing the window curtains. Last year we saw this same player give a performance of a similar part with never a hint of such trumpery nonsense.

Damage to this play as a presentation of human beings involved in a crisis was increased by another player who remained on the outside of his part imposing his own personality on a character that was in frequent contradiction to the performance that was being given of it. Instead of seeking the ideas that lay behind the words of his part, he was out to give an effective "reading" of his lines. He spoke with admirable clearness and emphasized one or more words of each sentence. The trouble was that the emphasis often fell on words that did not stress the thought—the reason for the existence of the sentence. He had memorized his lines, apparently, before he found the meanings behind them. A director who had concerned himself about these meanings could have guided this player to find the thoughts behind the words and so helped bring the part into service of the play's story.

There is no need to multiply examples, nor to identify the particular performance that stirred up these remarks. Strong dramas can survive this sort of misplaced endeavor, but the general run of plays need a more sensitive treatment if they are to make any marked bid for even moderate success.

Too many current productions fall short of their possible effect because the players are given too much leeway to "interpreting" their rôles at the expense of giving full revelations of the author's conception of the characters. It is merely necessary for the actor to project the thoughts and emotions of the part he is playing, using himself as the medium for that projection. The spectators will supply their own interpretations and respond to the full because they are not robbed of their right to think and feel for themselves.

When the players work for the story of the play it is possible for them to act and not get caught at it. Then it is that the spectators become absorbed in what is being done, not in how it is done; and the play has a chance to work its due effect as a whole. To say this is not to forget that the player's personality may be of large value to a play's presentation. There is plenty of room within a well-written part for the proper expression of that personality in terms of the actor's art. For it is only when personality is subdued to the color of the character the actor is cast for that he is able to make his full contribution to the performance. So doing, his art is even fortified by his service, for then to his own power is added the full thrust of the play.

Art in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A NEW note in the artistic activity of Germany has become apparent during the last few months. The hesitancy formerly so noticeable has been replaced by a sense of greater and renewed security.

This change is shown in a number of exhibitions through the country. Munich, Berlin and Cologne, in their recent exhibitions, have particularly given evidence of it.

Munich has again had the opportunity of showing the latest works of Fritz Behn, the sculptor, who is North German by birth, but Bavarian by adoption. This artist recently returned from Africa and the results of his sojourn are seen in a varied collection of animal plastics and sketches. Behn remains faithful to a strong conventionalism, a certain fierceness and unrealism. In these, his latest works, Behn relies on form almost entirely for the presentation of his ideas, through which, however, the force and vigor of the animal are very apparent. Especially remarkable are a leopard in green porphyry and an enraged leopard; a bronze orang-outang, an antelope and a group of giraffes.

* * *

Post-war endeavors to improve housing conditions for people of modest means have made big strides. The efforts of towns and cities have resulted in the erection of settlements not only embodying the newest plans, but also showing what can be accomplished regarding grouping and placing, in relationship to situation and landscape. The strong competition which arose in this field has accelerated this activity, and it is not surprising that Munich, which already possesses some of the best settlements, should take the initiative and inaugurate an exhibition of home architecture.

This exhibition, based on earlier experiments and the knowledge gained therefrom, will reveal how it is possible to combine tasteful furnishings with utility at moderate price. Artistic, technical and financial considerations will all receive attention, and problems of equipment will find practical solutions. The large exhibition halls of Munich have been chosen for this event, which will last from June to October. Specimen settlements have been built containing some 200 dwellings, designed to fulfill the needs of families of different means. Gardens, their layout and relationship to the house are to be treated.

* * *

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Peter Cornelius is commemorated by an exhibition of his works at the Prussian Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin. Among the exhibits the most significant are the giant sketches which Cornelius, then director of the Munich Academy of Fine Arts, made for the church of St. Ludwig, the "Glyptothek" of that city and the sketch of Joseph being recognized by his brethren, designed for the Casa Bartholody in Rome. One cannot avoid an involuntary shudder as one gazes at the cold and soulless beauty of these enormous faded sketches, wherein all sentiment has been sacrificed to an overemphasized and carefully planned classicism. To do full justice to the painter, some of his earlier works, executed when he was still young, should have been selected, particularly those which he did after he fled from the cold, academical atmosphere of Düsseldorf to Frankfurt. These bear the influence of the new contacts with the warmth and richness of the Gothic period. It was during this period that he painted the art dealer Willmann and his wife and that he produced the charming studies for the "Taunusreise" and the delightful pen-and-ink sketches for "Faust." Despite a certain lack of depth of feeling, they nevertheless betray a lightness and vivacity of expression which are absent from his later works.

* * *

In the new settings for the "Meistersinger" at the Municipal Opera House, Berlin, traditions have been upheld. Even the most ardent defenders of the old Wagnerian school can have little cause for complaint with the work of Rochus Gliese, the designer of the new scenes. The contemporary trend emphasizing space and contrasts is evident in the breadth and spaciousness of the Gothic cathedral of the first act, in the sharp angles of the houses and roofs of the second and in the treatment of the scene outside the city walls in the third. Dramatic action has been condensed, not lessened, and the effect achieved is clear cut and well defined.

At the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne, a successful experiment has been carried out in an exhibition of works by amateur artists, called "The People's Fantasy." The selection of pictures has been made from several thousand submitted, and is particularly interesting because of the comprehensive nature of the exhibits. The first impression obtained is not one of groping in the dark, but rather of conscious attainments with good handling of detail and a conservative selection of conventional themes. On the whole, the works show more spontaneousness than is generally encountered among professional artists. W. A. de S.

Fabien Sevitzky

'There Are Only Conductors'

By L. A. SLOPER

SEVERAL years ago, through an unhappy fortuity, it became our duty to review a motion picture which was on view at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston. Rather miserably we settled in the press box, and our spirits were not raised by the discovery that before the picture went on there was to be an overture by the "Metropolitan Grand Orchestra." But as soon as the overture began we sat up straight. We forget what the piece was—one of the classical overtures. But here was a movie house orchestra—perhaps six violins to thirty wind and percussion instruments—making the overture sound like music. There was only one explanation: Who was the conductor?

Fabien Sevitzky was the name. It was not unknown to us. We had heard of Sevitzky as the founder and conductor of the Philadelphia String Simfonietta, as a former solo contrabass of the Philadelphia Orchestra and incidentally as the nephew of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on whose account, it was reported, the younger man's surname had been beheaded for professional purposes.

* * *

The mystery, therefore, of music in a cinema was solved, and the familiar dictum of Richard Strauss was proved once again: "There are no orchestras; there are only conductors."

Sevitzky continued at the Metropolitan; in fact he's still there. But that isn't all. He continued also with his Simfonietta, offering interesting programs and winning favorable attention. He made several trips to Europe to act as guest conductor with important orchestras in France, Germany and Austria. Complimentary notices appeared in the press of those countries. He organized in Boston a young people's orchestra and the Fabien Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble. With these he gave orchestral and choral concerts in halls and once in the Fenway, winning more praise.

Last fall he took over the conductorship of the People's Symphony Orchestra. This was organized in 1920 under the leadership of the late Emil Mollenhauer. It was composed of about 80 union musicians and it gave concerts at popular prices for the benefit of those who were unable to hear the Boston Symphony. Its time for rehearsals was limited, its membership appeared to be more or less fixed and although it rendered a service in building a public for symphonic music, its artistic attainments never were very high.

Sevitzky changed all this. He picked his own personnel from the union musicians. He insisted on more rehearsals. He was exacting in his demands on the players. He projected a series of 10 programs for the season. These contained most of the more familiar symphonic masterpieces. Each program contained also one composition by an American. Not all of these were masterpieces. Neither are all the novelties presented by our major orchestras, masterpieces.

* * *

The improvement was apparent even at the first concert. The orchestra followed the baton. It played with precision and even with expression. There were flaws. A symphony orchestra is not built in a week. But there was fine promise. Now, the People's Symphony has been raised to a level it never before even approximated.

There have been difficulties. There have been rumors of obstacles thrown in the way. There have been adverse criticisms of the conductor. It has been said that he is a showman. So he is. So is every conductor, to some degree. It seems to be an element of the professional equipment. It has been said that he does not "know" his music—that is, that he is not intimately enough acquainted with the symphonic masterpieces to penetrate to their essence and to convey that essence to the audience. What this kind of criticism usually means is that the conductor and the critic differ as to the interpretation. We have not heard all the concerts this year. In those that we have heard it seemed to us that the conductor had a thorough grasp of the score and an idea of its musical content that was plausible and worthy of attention. Undoubtedly he will grow in musical understanding and in interpretative power. All conductors grow, or disappear. At all events, here is a conductor to keep an eye on.

'The Merchant of Venice'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Shakespearean productions which Sir Oswald Stoll is putting on at the Alhambra with such commendable pertinacity may best be described as a few late leaves fallen from the branches of the mighty Tree. The great Sir Herbert dignified or overloaded his presentations (according to the point of view) with much pomp and pageantry; at the Alhambra the pomp is somewhat diminished, and the pageantry a trifle faded, but the same general policy prevails as ruled at His Majesty's a quarter of a century ago.

Many people regarded Tree's productions as almost equal to a betrayal of Shakespeare, so considerably was the author obscured by the producer; to them "Tree's on" and treason were practically synonymous terms. It would be unjust to transfer this view in its entirety to the activities of Sir Oswald. His presentation of "The Merchant of Venice," for example (produced by Mr. Stanley Bell) has one great merit which is often not found either at Stratford or at the Old Vic—his players speak verse as if it were verse, and not a peculiar kind of prose. In this respect the traditional method of presenting Shakespeare is superior to the modern.

* * *

On the score of loyalty to the author neither side can make any very plausible claim. In the old days Shakespeare was pulled about to make an actor-manager's holiday, and the play was stuffed with all sorts of "business" not warranted by the text. Today, he is made a producer's hobby-horse, or a convenient mouthpiece through which Komisarjevsky or Tyrone Guthrie may deliver to the world whatever they consider the world is in need of hearing.

Where the modern method scores over the old is that it tends to see the play as a whole, and not as a jumble of episodes. Komisarjevsky's "Merchant" at Stratford a couple of years ago was perverse in many ways, but it did hold together. The producer began by treating the play as a fantasy, and he kept to this point of view all through. Similarly, Mr. Guthrie's recent "Twelfth Night" was based on the consistent attitude that the mood of the drama is conditioned by the great songs.

It is impossible to find any such basic attitude behind Mr. Bell's current presentation. It is crammed with little incidents, some amusing, some dull, which are not in the play's text, and, what is perhaps more important, which do not appear to have been devised to illustrate any single or unified emotional aspect of the drama. Old Gobbo, for example, nearly falls into the very practicable canal which the stage manager has provided for one of the chief settings; at the beginning of the second act Portia sits at an easel, while another member of the company sings a song of Marlowe's; the first words spoken in the play are not "In sooth I know not why I am so sad," but "Won't you buy some flowers?"; and there are several scenes, in which crowds of Venetians torment and abuse Shylock, which Shakespeare did not write. The fault of these things is that they have no value beyond their capacity or failure to amuse in themselves; they tell nothing at all of how the play as a whole has impressed Mr. Bell. They do not add up into a total gesture.

* * *

Miss Marie Ney's Portia is probably the best thing in the production. Not entirely at home in the girlishness of the early part, Miss Ney is very fine in the trial scene. There is a note of anxiety, as though she were not quite sure whether her tricking of Shylock would come off, that is very effective. Mr. Franklyn Dyall's Jew is not cast in the heroic mold. He is a snarling, avaricious money-lender with a few moments of intense feeling. He moves about the stage too constantly, and is sometimes more peripatetic than pathetic. Mr. Jack Livesey's Bassanio opens badly, but is exceedingly good when choosing the caskets, and Mr. Laidman Browne as Gratiano speaks his verse excellently, as, indeed, he always does.

H. H.

Alhambra Theater—Sir Oswald Stoll presents Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." Produced by Stanley Bell. Music composed by Norman O'Neill. Presented March 14, 1934.

Krenek's New Opera, 'Karl V'

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

AFTER an interval due to the political events of the last few months, concert activities have been resumed with renewed vigor. Mr. Bronislaw Hubermann was the first to reinstate music and so recall to Vienna the true mission of the art. His recital was followed by a Philharmonic concert with a classical program conducted by Mr. Bruno Walter. The Gesellschafts-konzert provided a beautiful rendering of Bruckner's powerful Fifth Symphony —with Mr. Robert Heger at the desk —and of a Haydn Cello Concerto. This was extraordinarily well played by Mr. Emanuel Feuermann.

The performance of Mahler's Second Symphony under Mr. Karl Schuricht's baton was disappointing. One expected more from the conductor—a surer grasp of the construction of this work which is as well known to the Viennese as one of Brahms's symphonies. Mr. Vaclav Talich scored a great success at a concert devoted mainly to Czech composers. The youthful Konzertorchester which he conducted had, after a most promising start, lost considerably in the quality of their performances during the season. But that which Mr. Talich was able to call out of the players after a few rehearsals was really astonishing. Never had they played so well. It is a pity he was not able to offer us a more interesting program on this occasion. Concert-givers, however, avoid novelties during so unpropitious a season. Even the Talich concert failed to fill more than half the hall.

In fact, the only recent concert that was well attended was the Lehár concert given by the Vienna Philharmonic with Mr. Richard Tauber and Miss Vera Schwarz. The composer, who was at the desk, was obliged to yield to the demands of an enthusiastic audience and repeat his favorite successes three times running. This, however, need cause us little dismay as, fortunately, music still exists outside the concert halls. Well-known composers continue to labor, unconcerned whether or not their works will be performed this week, next month, or even within the year.

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For instance, the Viennese composer, Mr. Ernst Krenek, has written an opera entitled "Karl V." This is a highly original and daring piece of work which hardly conforms to the usual conceptions of opera and operatic effects. Mr. Krenek, who also wrote the text, presents his subject in a series of pictures. Toward the end of his life the Emperor retires to a monastery, and, in the form of a full confession, tells the story of his life. The pictures he calls up take shape. The great opponents of the Emperor, Martin Luther, Francis I of France and Moritz von Sachsen, appear on the scene, while the monarch himself again enacts his parts. One sees Pizarro returning from America with his ships laden with gold; also Rome, under the destructive power of the German Landsknechte.

The pictures come and go, giving at times only an indication, or again developing into important scenes. After every picture the Emperor and his confessor reflect on the meaning of all that has taken place. The Emperor seeks to find out whether or not his actions are justifiable. His ambition had been to transform his kingdom, on which the sun never set, into a great Christian world empire. Yet it was during his reign that the Church was split into opposing sections. The empire was too vast to be held together by any external force.

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The music of the opera is on a high level. The work shows such maturity in musical expression that no one would here recognize the composer of "Jonny." It is characteristic that for this intensely serious subject Krenek should make use of Schönberg's technique of composition based on the 12-note scale. This technique is strictly adhered to, that is, all the melodies, themes and forms in the opera spring from a single series of notes. With the exception of a few spoken parts the music is continuous and closely welded together by the changing pictures with their contrasting musical characterization. The dramatic scenes are represented with impressive weight; otherwise the lyrical element predominates. The songs of Charles V are mainly in ballad-form, while those of the French King are in the guise of Lieder. The choruses of the monks, or of the shades of the past, and the popular songs of the Landsknechte alternate with each other.

A very fine conception. Whether it has achieved its aim as a work of art or not will be seen at its first production on the stage. It was to have been performed in the early part of this year at the Vienna Opera, but the rehearsals revealed such unexpected difficulties that the première had to be postponed. I fear the delay will be long. For the work requires not only more rehearsing than the ordinary opera, but also more time for the artists to get a thorough grasp of the work.

Shetland On the Screen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A FILM of the Shetland Isles, which may well take its place beside O'Flaherty's picture of the Aran Isles, is arousing considerable interest. Miss Jenny Brown, the author and producer of "The Rugged Island," is a young Glasgow graduate. Her aim has been to show the day-to-day life of the Shetlanders in their primitive surroundings. She has realized that from the human as well as the æsthetic point of view such a presentation would make a real contribution to a world surfeited with films depicting highly artificial and sophisticated life.

Miss Brown has been nothing if not thorough. She knows her islands —and her islanders—well to start with, and had already made a picture, "A Crofter's Life in Shetland," which was noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance. Her present effort is more ambitious, for she has woven the thread of a story into it. The story is slight but sincere. It concerns the hopes of two young people to whom opportunity comes to migrate to Australia. Difficulties at first stand in their way, but at length the path clears before them, and the last scene shows them standing on their native rocks looking hopefully across the ocean and thinking of their future on the other side of the world.

Miss Brown lived for nine months in Shetland in a croft to make her picture. With her friend Miss Enga Stout, a girl of Shetland descent, who played the part of the heroine—another Enga. The other characters were taken by Shetlanders born and bred. The crofters are seen plowing the land with their primitive plows, setting potatoes, gathering corn and even rescuing the sheaves from the hungry tide, breaking in their handsome little native ponies, cutting and stacking the peats on which they depend for fuel, spinning, knitting and fishing.

The author's eye for a beautiful picture and her sense of poetry and rhythm have stood her in good stead, and some remarkable scenic effects, especially where high seas break over the rocks, result. Technically, the picture has faults, which a little more experience and more adequate resources will overcome. In the meantime, Miss Brown has shown that she has the root of the matter in her. Her lively imagination and her steadfast regard for truth have enabled her to make a really artistic picture which suggests interesting future developments.

The picture was shown in Edinburgh by the Edinburgh Film Guild. This is a body of young cinema enthusiasts who concentrate on bringing really high-class films to Edinburgh, and who have done much to encourage the use of the instructional film and to promote good programs for children.

Paintings in Connemara

By

PAUL HENRY, R. H. A.

EXHIBITION from APRIL 11th to 28th at

The Fine Art Society

148, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W. 1

Mr. Faille Comes East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

FROM the painting of a sunbeam on an old barn door to the development of a remarkable mountain dream cycle of 10 canvases pulsing with color forms is the Pilgrim's Progress behind the eastern début exhibition of Mr. C. A. Faille at the McClees Galleries.

Well known in the West, where he spent 20 years in isolated mountain wilderness, ranging the Pacific coast from La Jolla to Alaska, and wandering inland through Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho, Mr. Faille has run the gamut of art approach, from the realistic to the purely imaginative. Realistic and imaginative phases are now paralleling each other in one of the most interesting one-man exhibitions, and certainly the most interesting début show held in Philadelphia for many seasons.

There is power in the painter's brush stroke, and individuality in his palette. He is not held down by influences, and has scarcely heard of the School of Paris. He is that rare thing, an American artist, born in the United States, though of French parents who, migrating to America in the middle of the last century, founded a dye works where, with colors from dye vats, Mr. Faille began his art career.

So completely has the painter immersed himself in the wilderness that he prefers an encounter with a mountain lion to the risks of traffic. But his very isolation, with its companion loneliness, is responsible for the originality and power of his art.

* * *

The Mountain Dream Cycle, with which he makes his début here, is the result of strange visions during a brief moment of troubled sleep in a terrific thunderstorm near the Teton Mountains in Idaho. He dreamed he was swept away by a giant spirit striding a thunderbolt to strange realms inhabited by the spirits of wild animals. Threading through the dream were Mr. Faille's own experiences—his knowledge of deer, of mountain lion, of wolves and, for background, his vivid emotional recollection of a visit to Mt. Lassen's active volcano and his memory of a great waterfall in British Columbia that, dropping 200 feet to the canyon below, sent back mist clouds of light-filled spray.

These experiences are more poignant than reality when passed through the force of the imagination to emerge in such canvases as "The Giant Spirit of Prayer" and "Frolic of the Deer." The former is a composition of grandeur in which a small green figure kneels in supplication in an atmosphere of flame and upsoaring bluish smoke pillars that splay out in fire-flecked circles at their crest. Even this effective touch in the pattern has its basis in nature, being the fruit of the artist's study of actual volcano smoke whirled upward to culminating circles by the formative play of air currents.

"Frolic of the Deer," developed in blue-green, lavender and yellow, threads wisps of deer through the imaginative play of water lit weirdly from below.

* * *

In all Mr. Faille's compositions one is struck by the intensity of illumination, the light itself seeming to come from within the pigments. Thus we have the strange white ghost trees in another deer fantasy, and the belch of yellow flame rising to green from a vivid red dragon mouth in a smoke-formed environment of blue and green in the highly dramatic "The Dance of the Black Spirits."

There are other compositions, however, that deal with cool, delicate colors and forms, playing upon light green, various blues and luminous whites. Among these are "The Processional Path Into the Realms of Wild Animal Eternity" and "Realm of the Wolves."

A thread of story weaves through the 10 compositions, beginning with the thunderbolt and the spirit leading the artist forth upon his strange adventure. The processional follows; the giant spirit reveals the realms, and one is given glimpses of an artist's emotional reaction in color and form to the moods of various wild creatures, culminating in the vivid destruction of the spirit of a mountain lion, and the final impressive fire of "The Giant Spirit of Prayer."

Each convas, however, is complete in itself, and needs no thread of the literary to sustain its worth as a painting.

* * *

The palette employed in all these vivid creations consists of five basic pigments, ultramarine blue, veridian green, lemon yellow, crimson and burnt sienna, with three supplementary colors added to achieve the intense vitality of strong accents—cadmium orange, orange vermilion and raw sienna. The painter uses his colors as a musician does tones for symphonic effect, sweeping from high, clear, flute-like delicacy to the zoom of a rich, vibrant bass. Black, as such, is never used, for Mr. Faille, true to his inheritance from the lore of dye vats, gains dark contrasts through a mixing of red, blue and yellow.

This artist's technique is greatly conditioned by his early experience as a master dyer—a position achieved by him at the remarkable age of 19 years. Now, as then, he builds with unsullied color, each dash or dot of pigment placed beside its neighbor, but never over it. Thus there is no overpainting. Each stroke once placed is final.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Miss Pauline Lord is to play Mrs. Wiggs in the Paramount screen version of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Mr. William C. Fields and Miss Charlotte Henry in the other leading rôles.

Miss Beatrice Lillie is to do a short comedy for Radio pictures.

"R. U. R." is to be filmed this summer by Paramount.

François Boucher and the Beauvais Tapestries, by Maurice Block (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2), is illustrated by reproductions of the 10 tapestries in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif. After briefly sketching the history of French tapestry making, particularly as practiced at the Beauvais factory under the patronage of Louis XIV and Louis XV, Mr. Block analyzes the San Marino treasures pictorially, and shows in detail how Boucher's art as a painter became adapted to the technical requirements of weaving. The book concludes with notes on the weaving of French tapestries, and a bibliography.

A Spring Free-for-All

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MORE than 5000 works by 1500 exhibitors is the overwhelming spectacle awaiting visitors to this year's show of the Salons of America, Inc., in the Forum of Rockefeller Center, where it will continue until May 6, from 11:30 to 6:30 week days and 1 to 6:30 Sundays. The recent Municipal Art Exhibition in the same quarters contained not more than a fourth as many paintings, sculpture and prints, but then everything was hung on the line. In the new show the pictures range up the wall four and sometimes five deep. Any person could exhibit at this no-jury show on payment of a $2 fee, provided he handed in his things by April 4. Four times as many items could have been included but for the time limit made necessary when the capacity of the 33 galleries was reached. The exhibitors reside in 30 states. As Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, sponsor of the show, said on the opening night when more than 10,000 visitors attended, this is indeed a manifestation of democracy in art.

Toward the close of the preparations a committee of 22 artists worked night and day to get the show hung. There was little time for niceties of arrangement, apart from the selections made of pictures and sculpture to adorn the sweeping double staircase leading down to the sculpture hall. No attempt was made to hang the works of each artist in a group, the chief aim being to assure each exhibitor of a place for one picture on the line. Some painters have as many as seven pictures in the show and many have three or four. Mr. Harry W. Watrous, president of the National Academy of Design, showing one of his still-lifes, sets the seal of the show's hospitality to talent and aspiration.

* * *

The show exemplifies astonishingly not only how widespread is the urge to paint, draw, sculpture and make prints, but also how common is the ability to handle paints, pencil and clay with a moderate amount of skill. Few things here shown could have been first, second or even third attempts, yet the great majority of the items shown were done by persons who can pursue art only in time to be spared from other occupations. A cross section of these spare-time artists would represent a great range of activity—stenography, bookkeeping, dentistry, housekeeping, day labor, law practice, bridge building, janitor service, chauffeuring—write your own list and it would probably be represented many times in the vocations of these picture and figure makers.

The first thing that may impress the person who frequents professional art exhibitions is the tastelessness of much of this endeavor. If he is inclined to weigh his responses he may stop in his tracks and ask himself what he means by taste—his own, or certain levels of expressive good form that are characteristic, say, of an academy show. He will then remind himself that the very nature of the Salons exhibition is inclusive in its avoidance of any imposition of points of view upon the exhibitors. These things, then, represent what an enormous number of men and women think and feel about art and life. Here are many pictures that manifest sympathy for the unemployed and the destitute. Among the personages portrayed, President Roosevelt was oftenest in thought, with nine versions of him shown. Lincoln always appears in shows of this sort, and here he is seven times. Mayor LaGuardia, too, has caught the popular imagination in five works.

* * *

Portraits there are in vast numbers, the great majority being of interest, it would seem, to the painter and his subject chiefly, for the breakdown for many of these spare-time artists comes when they fumblingly try to compose the parts of their pictures into wholes. There are many souvenirs of sojourns in the country, with an emotion and freshness in the rendering that are tokens of keen response to nature. Other favorite subjects are street and restaurant scenes, dance hall episodes, flower studies, cats, still-lifes realistic and abstract, harbor scenes, studio tableaux, historical houses, the subway rush and social parables.

E. C. S.

At the invitation of the administrative committee of "La Biennale di Venezia" and through the courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, owners of the American Pavilion, the Whitney Museum of American Art is to represent the United States in the Nineteenth International Biennial Art Exhibition in Venice, Italy, from May 12 to Oct. 12.

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5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk..	Scrap Book.....	String ensemble...
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Gang; popular var'ty	records; skits....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Events; recital....	vocal program....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Soloist; organ.....	After Dinner Revue	Happy Minstrel....	Reports; news.....
7:00	World in Review.....	Stars of Broadway	Dramatic sketch..	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Local dance music...	andStars of Holly-	Script act.....	congregation ....
7:30	Simmons College and	wood: sketches,	Local dance music.	Organ recital.....
7:45	M. I. T. Glee Clubs	comedy and songs	CBS dance music..	Local dance music.
8:00	"Jefferson—Last of	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Comedy Capers....
8:15	Gentleman Builders"	rine Band, Capt.	Studio Party; solo-	Ted Hanson and
8:30	Hands Across Border	Branson, conduct.	ists; orchestra...	his orchestra.....
8:45	Tessie the Typist	NBC speaker.....	Bard of Erin.....	Getting the News..
9:00	Singing Clubs	House Party; solo-	Grete Stueckgold	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview...	ists; trio; orch....	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	"Alice in Wonder-	Dance music.....
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	land, sketch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Three Blue Notes....	Al Trahan; vocal	Program from and	Bert Lowe and
10:15	Reports; sport review.	groups; orchestra	to Little America.	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Pan American pro-	Camera Man talk..	Dinner to Legion
10:45	program from Chi-	gram; talk; music	Reports; music....	Nat. Commander.
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; events.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music..
11:15	folk dance music .	News; dance music	ice; dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	"Peter the Great,"	Sign off.....
11:45	man's Orchestra	ily," sketch.....	dramatic sketch..	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; reports.....	Trinity Church....	Mormon Choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Gordon Quartet....	organ recital.....	Local dance music
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Soloist; harp ens..	Dramatic program
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	C. S. program	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Charles W. Cadman	Religious period	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	and soloists.....	with speakers,	native program..
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ensemble	from New York....
2:00	Bar - X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Everett Marshall;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	the Commodores...	chorus; orch.....	accordion; solos..
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists.....	Road to Romany ..	soloists; trio....	soloist .....
3:00	Frances Langford;	Talking Picture	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra.....	Time, sketch	Instrumental trio..	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Mario Chamlee;	Organ recital.....	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	quartet; orch.....	Tenor soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Terhune dog story	Romance of Meat.	The Rev. Charles	ductor; vocal solo-
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer....	NBC soloist.....	E. Coughlin, ad-	ists; Felix War-
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Pedro Via and his	dress from De-	burg, speaker;
4:45	sketch	orchestra	troit, Mich.....	commentator ....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	John B. Kennedy..	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.....	NBC soloist; orch.	his orchestra.....	Civil War drama..
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Sentinels: chorus;	The Cosmopolitans	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	soloist; orchestra.	Gems, farm talk...	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	Religious period,	Reports; news.....	Hampton Institute
6:15	NBC String Quartet.	from New York..	Crusaders' music..	Negro Choir .....
6:30	Studio reports.....	Salute program...	Street of Dreams..	Studio soloist.....
6:45	Organ recital.....	Hollywood Stars....	Family Theater....	Time and news.....
7:00	Previn's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	Jessica Dragonette...	Go-Round; pop....	Martin Orch.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and Nel-	Garden talk and	Family Theater...	ple Baptist
7:45	son Orchestra.....	musical program..	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloist and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch..	choir; organ.....
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Waring's Orch.;	String ensemble...
8:45	ton, announcer.....	vocal sextet.....	Ezio Pinza, bass.	Studio recital....
9:00	George Cohan, vocal	Rakov's Music and	Angelo Patri's	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra....	popular soloists..	Child Drama.....	dation; recital....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Ernest Hutcheson,	"Music Room".....
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	pianist; orch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	"K-7" sketch, "Air	Victor Young and	Oracle & Popular	Wayne King and
10:15	Raid Agent".....	his orchestra.....	orchestra	his orchestra.....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	Ruggles and Bo-	Reports;Don Pauls'	Cal York; quartet;
10:45	"L'Heure Exquise".....	land; Shilkret's O.	orchestra	sketch; orchestra.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:45 WNAC, Opening baseball game, Washington-Red Sox, from Washington, D. C.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "Uncle Dan'l's Antiques," dramatic sketch.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Babe Ruth, baseball comment and dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington, D. C.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's orchestra.
11:00 WAAB, National League baseball party; talks by players.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Diana Wynyard; Clive Brook; Stuart Erwin; Sidney Fox; Sidney Blackmer; Walter Woolf; soloists; orchestra.

Motion Pictures

Materia Medica

One of Hollywood's finer-grained pictures opened at Loew's State Theater yesterday, in "Men in White." Mr. Richard Bolevslavski has got over his directorial growing pains and here makes discriminating use of cinematic material—with the camera men giving first aid. The photography has the luster of lamplit velvet. It takes us down long corridors and up broad staircases of the most princely hospital imaginable. From wide windows it shows New York's varied spectacle of skyline and in one stunning shot a circular view of an operating room from above.

Yes, the atmosphere is entirely medical. But the men in white move in their sanitorium setting with such sincerity and earnestness that the humanitarianism of their purpose makes them acceptable. How Mr. Clark Gable has altered his roughhouse ways. From just a two-fisted movie hero he has developed into a dramatic actor. His part of the young interne who takes his work so very seriously reveals in him a power other than physical. With tenderness and sympathy he bends over the little girl whose life he saves. With restraint and compassion he meets the diverse situations that confront him. For the second time in his picture career, Mr. Gable seems to be able to forget Mr. Gable. Miss Elizabeth Allan too, gives a fine character drawing of a lonely, sensitive girl, a nurse who suffers gallantly. That quality of wistfulness that hangs mist-like about her fits admirably into the picture. But more than that, Miss Allan also forgets self. Miss Myrna Loy wears the grand clothes of the rich girl and displays the unreasonableness attributed to the average woman. She is not at her best. The rôle of financée to a busy, preoccupied doctor is exacting in more ways than one.

Above all these excellences, the benign face of Mr. Jean Hersholt as the great doctor who is head of the institution sheds rays of benevolence and vision. He is the good genius of the hospital and of the picture. Mr. Wallace Ford and Mr. Russell Hopton, as two sprightly young internes, inject the comedy element.

This film is judged on its own merits as a product of its own medium, without the handicap of having seen the stage play now current in New York. If we had—well, that might be another story.

Dancers and Bull Fighters

Mr. Hans Wiener, a sound dancer, and excellent teacher, who makes his headquarters in Boston, has branched out into the commercial art. By request, he has trained a group of girls for theater appearances and they made their début at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, in "Impressions of Dance Moderne." The Hans Wiener Dancers were fortunate in having Mr. Fabien Sevitsky as conductor of the accompanying orchestra. When he takes the baton, the violins sing more eloquently, the brasses swell to more mellow tones and the music has rhythmic life.

The 16 girls were arranged in symmetrical groups, dancing mostly with arms and torso, at first in black satin gowns, later in white under colored lights. The movements were effective as stylized tableaux—not very exciting, but sufficiently logical in flow of expression to make the following stage show seem particularly dull and banal. An æsthetic conception of the dance brought to vaudeville audiences may bring about a cultivation of taste. Audiences will probably require something more vivid to stir them to proper appreciation of these cultural advantages.

"The Trumpet Blows" is the picture of the week, starring Mr. George Raft as a bull-fighter. Much as Mr. Raft objects to being caught backview by a camera, you may be sure that the face of the figure dancing in matador steps close to the bull's horns is never visible. He recites most of his lines. He is supposed to have received a gentleman's education in a series of American colleges, none of which, it seems, taught the arts of speech or of deportment. As you may gather, "We do not like thee, Dr. Fell . . ."

Miss Frances Drake is the "flaming personality" of the advertisement. Izzatso? Mr. Sidney Toler does the best work in this rather absurd picture, which is supposed to bear some relation to Ibanez's "Blood and Sand." Mr. Adolphe Menjou is not a convincing caballero. Paris boulevards better become him.

M. L.

Music

Boston Symphony

For novelty of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's twenty-second program of the season (April 13-14), Dr. Koussevitzky introduced Randall Thompson's Second Symphony. This work had been heard in Rochester and in New York, and other compositions of Mr. Thompson's had appeared on the Boston orchestra's Cambridge programs; but the composer made his Symphony Hall début on the present occasion.

Mr. Thompson is a native of New York, a graduate of Harvard and has taught music at Harvard and Wellesley colleges. He is the author of another symphony and other works for orchestra, some chamber pieces and several choral works.

His Second Symphony is evidently an attempt to write specifically American music. It is an unassuming work, free of bombast, remarkable perhaps chiefly for its restraint; for the composer, instead of trying to win attention by the shock method, has employed more ingratiating means. Asking an orchestra of moderate size, he employs it sparingly. For percussion he requires only cymbals and kettledrums, which are not used together at all. Reducing his orchestra in the second movement, he builds a crescendo from there which comes to its climax in the final (Largamente) section of the fourth movement. Even then his sonority is very moderate.

For themes he has gone to popular sources. His principal subject is not so much a theme as a rhythmic figure in the jazz manner; his second, a sort of "blues" tune. The texture throughout is very transparent. The material and structure are exposed to plain view. Perhaps the composer has been a little over-confident in permitting this exposure. Nevertheless his symphony, which is certainly not difficult to grasp, won an immediate popular success. If it is not important, it is evidently pleasing to many.

The rest of Dr. Koussevitzky's list was rather oddly assorted. The symphony was preceded by Beethoven's "Egmont" music (except the entr'actes). This music, which the conductor had unearthed for a recent concert in a Beethoven series, apparently has caught his fancy. Except for the Overture, it strikes us as uncommonly dull.

The second half of the program brought revivals of two modern choral pieces, Prokofieff's "Sept, Ils Sont Sept," with Mr. Charles Stratton for tenor soloist, and Lambert's "Rio Grande," with Mr. J. M. Sanromá playing the piano and Mme. Marie Murray in the contralto part. The chorus was that of the Cecilia Society, trained by Mr. Arthur Fiedler. The Prokofieff retains to a surprising degree its original effectiveness. The Lambert item proved still entertaining. The final number was the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."

L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy; lowest temperature near 42 degrees tonight; Sunday cloudy, possibly with showers north of Boston; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain in west portion Sunday. Not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; light rain in west and north portions; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh northwest winds and weather mostly overcast tonight and Sunday; probably light rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	52	New Orleans.	58	70
Bermuda	..	..	New York ...	42	48
Chicago	36	36	Norfolk	48	52
Denver	44	70	Philadelphia.	44	50
Helena	34	66	St. Louis	44	54
Jacksonville .	56	66	St. Paul	34	48
Kansas City.	38	60	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles..	58	70	Washington..	46	50
Miami	64	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 14.
B—Maximum April 13.

High Tides at Boston

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Atlantic & Pacific Sales

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Sales of Great Atlantic & Pacific for the five weeks ended March 31 totaled $81,292,409 compared with $74,979,542 in the like 1933 period, a rise of 8.4 per cent. Tonnages sales are estimated at 477,838, a decrease of 2½ per cent.

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Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
Member of the Volunteer Food Stores
Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Three North Side Stores
Telephone for prompt delivery service.
He. 0344—Ja. 0546—He. 9780

UNITED SHOE REPAIRERS
and Hat Cleaners
Shoes Dyed Any Color
109 Peachtree—Opp. Piedmont Hotel

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
Flowers for Every Occasion
We Deliver
1169 CASCADE AVE. Ra. 7931

MACON

Macon Shoe Co.
The Store Where Quality Counts
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Men

Jos. N. Bell
"One Price to Everybody"
PRESENTING
Newest Summer Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

Independent Laundry Co.
Cleaners—Dyers
Home of Guaranteed
VELVO CLEANSE Dry Cleaning
PHONE 1000

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
HOTEL DEMPSEY BUILDING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5101
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENTS
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

NRA
For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING
BOSTON, 1945 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE—Large reception hall, living room, chamber, kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath; free Frigidaire; graftexed throughout; ample wall space; automatic elevator; beautiful view of reservoir; available May 1st; $5; references. CAPitol 8235.

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road — 5 rooms; 4-family house; steam heat, hot water, electric refrigerator and stove; garage; large shady lawn. Ch. 2982.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Peston Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BEACON HILL, 54 South Russell St., Windsor Club Apartments—Spacious studio apartment with pine paneled walls and 2 wood-burning fireplaces; also 2-room apartment with fireplace, ample closet space; free refrigeration, free cooking gas, tile bath. See janitor on premises or call CAP. 7548.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50—Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 2223 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0483

NEEDHAM, MASS. — 4-room suite, sun porch, electricity, heat, hot water, refrigeration included in the rent; Christian Scientists preferred. 34 Dedham Ave. Tel. Nee. 0165-W.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE—One-room apartment, all conveniences; select neighborhood, near university; women only. sacrifice price $5 weekly. Tel. Univ. 9104.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Lady going away will rent furnished apartment to reliable party. MRS. HARVEY McLEOD, 193 Winthrop St.; Ocean 2247-W.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

MOST attractive duplex pent in midtown Manhattan to share with couple; private; three-way exposure, living room, bedroom, bath; kitchen privileges; please write fully. Box X-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

TO SUBLET in Brookline, Mass., 2 Colliston Road, tastefully and completely furnished, sunny, 5-room apartment, with breakfast room, refrigeration, Steinway piano; from May to October or longer; reasonable rental. Telephone Lib. 5143, or evenings, Asp. 8407.

ART EXHIBITS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPES
Louise Richards Farnsworth
APRIL 16-28
GRACE HORNE GALLERIES
Gayton Whitmore, Director
Stuart Street at Dartmouth, Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel Capitol 8907 Boston

CARPET CLEANING

KLEENRITE CARPET WASHING CO.
Oriental — RUGS — Domestic
CLEANED, SHAMPOOED and REPAIRED
Floors Refinished, all expert work.
5180 WASHINGTON ST., WEST ROXBURY
Tel. PARkway 5445

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

EUGENIE A. WARD, French Dressmaking Remodeling and Alterations; prices reasonable, 12 Greenleaf St., off 436 Huntington Ave., Museum Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HINGHAM, MASS.
Choice location on Main Street, near Center 16 rooms, modern conveniences; 3½ acres, shade, flowers, fountain, stable, garage and greenhouse; present owner no longer needs this place and would sell or lease partly furnished, to responsible persons. Hingham 0103, P. O. Box 166, Hingham, Mass.

FURNITURE

DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Mahogany director's table and plain rug; in excellent condition. Tel. COM. 1900

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET
(Continued)

NEWTON (MASS.)—Retired officer's home furnished, unfurnished; 9 rooms, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, garage; corner property, near school, shopping center; 1 block street car; single fare Boston. New. Nth. 4184-W.

LINGERIE

LINGERIE, hosiery, novelties, gifts, reasonably priced; will call by appointment. IDA K. GREENBAUM, 817 West End Ave., New York City. Riverside 9-4845.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Violins (3) by Gagliano, Camilli and Vuillaume; guaranteed. R. MENZIES, Kitchener, Ont.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 108 Boylston St.—Old gold, diamonds, silver, cash paid; appraisers of diamonds, jewel estates; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing.

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the government. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail receive prompt attention

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere, over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston. Mass. Hancock 2718.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
9 Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds., Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PRINTING

"Gift Loft" Cards and Booklets
Wollaston Printing Service
OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

A DELIGHTFUL estate for sale in New Ipswich, N. H., price $5000. BESSIE M. CUSHING, New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—Modern 6-room house on 50x125; all conveniences, near school and station; immediate sale $4900. CUBY & EUSTACE, 113 South Grand Avenue. Telephone Freeport 553 6155.

FOR SALE in Newton Centre, Mass., beautiful brick colonial home; 10 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, sun room, breakfast room; oil burner, hot-water heat; 2-car garage; 15,000 feet landscaped grounds. Tel. Cen. New. 2314 or Asp. 2806 for appointment.

NORWELL, MASS.
FOR SALE—Attractive country estate of about 40 acres bordering the North River; modern residence of 7 rooms, heated, for long-season occupancy; 4-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; beautiful trees, shrubs and gardens; pine grove and cottage.
WALTER C. BROOKS
Branch St., Scituate Centre. Tel. Scituate 549 or your own Broker.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WE HAVE an opening on our staff for three well-educated men between the ages of 30 and 45 who would like to seriously enter the profession of Life Underwriting including Annuities. Our company, one of the four largest insurance companies, offers complete course of training plus close supervision in the field through our trained junior executives, enabling our men to earn while learning. Opportunities for promotion. Commission basis to start.
Write or phone
C. W. MERCER, Manager,
242 ORANGE STREET,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., for appointment.
References required.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room on second floor with board; large piazza; parking or garage. Long. 9034.

NEW, delightfully artistic house in quietly beautiful neighborhood has available 1 room, terms low; afford refreshing change of environment to commuter; pleasure to make elderly person very comfortable; friendly home. Lex. 1114-W (Mass.). Box E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROXBURY (MASS.), 45 Elm Hill Ave.—Large, sunny room with board in a quiet home; terms reasonable. Gar. 2712.

THE 3 REVERE ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — Delightful ELMS year-round home, gardens, verandas, open fireplaces, exclusive residential section; transients accommodated; moderate rates, featuring chicken and duck Sunday dinners. 81. MABEL HORRIS SHAW. Mgr. Jam. 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, reasonable rates; tray breakfast served if desired. MRS. DUNHAM. 191 Huntington Avenue. Com. 5834.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Avenue—Rooms for transient or permanent; reasonable prices; near The Mother Church. Suite 4. Tel. Com. 8291.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 74 Westland Ave., Suite 52—Attractive front room overlooking Fenway for 1 or 2; private family; board if desired; reasonable. Commonwealth 0975.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy.

BOSTON—Large, quiet, front room adjoining tile bath; privileges; near Beacon subway. Phone COM. 4525. 452 Park Drive.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1870 Beacon Street, Suite 1—Attractive room in pleasant surroundings. Tel. Asp. 1459.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful double single; private home; reasonable; convenient BMT Brighton line. Dewey 9-0833.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10-M)—Charming large single, 10th floor, running water; $8.00 also double; home privileges. Schermerhorn.

NEW YORK CITY, 88th St. and Riverside—Large sunny room, private bath, shower; immaculately clean; gentleman; $10 weekly. Schuyler 4-3797.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Large sunny room, southwestern exposure, or 2 connecting rooms; with private family; use of piano; 5 minutes from station. 75 Franklin Pl. MISS ALICE MARSH.

WOLLASTON HILL (MASS.)—Lady living alone would rent 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; fireplace; privileges if desired; veranda, ocean view; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. 8 Warren Terrace.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, 37, would like connection where knowledge of bookkeeping, general office work could be used. P. C. DAY, 59 Fifteenth St. N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

PROFITABLE employment desired in Boston or vicinity by gentleman afternoons or evenings; references exchanged. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED young lady desires position as traveling companion, social secretary; Protestant; references. Box 252, Groton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged American, good character; position with one or two in country or on a farm; economical, neat, nice cook. Write C. W., 12 Hawthorne Road, Milton, Mass.

WIDOW with dependent desires position; good business manager, bookkeeper, all kinds secretarial work, good promoter; commercial, club or social hostess; companion, traveling or at home. Tel. Ocean 2734-M. MRS. MARY E. LORING, 50 Floyd Street, Winthrop.

YOUNG experienced woman wishes position as child's nurse (references). 52 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Scarsdale 4355 BARRUS.

STORE SPACE

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Part of store in center of business district. Call after 7 p. m., Center Newton 0498.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Attractive rooms, modern conveniences; board optional; will rent weekly, monthly. MRS. BRYANT, Pleasant Street.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Bungalow accommodating 4, modern improvements; bathing, golf; near Hyannis. MRS. BRYANT, Pleasant Street, Box 187.

GIFFORD, N. H.—For sale, 4 rooms downstairs, hardwood floors, fireplace, large piazza, electric lights, piped well water; 2-car garage; 4 acres, 400 feet on Lake Winnepesaukee. T. B. PERKINS, 57 Atkins Ave., Lynn, Mass.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.—Exceptional water view; spacious verandahs; 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences. S. C. B., 132 Riverway, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES
(Continued)

ADIRONDACK CAMP

Most desirable location on one of most beautiful lakes on continent; 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms, dining room, living room, recreation house, fully furnished; 2-stall garage; 3 stone fireplaces; excellent tennis court, bathing beach for children in front of house; June 15th to October 1st; moderate rent; references; inspection anytime.
G. D. KIRKHAM, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

WANTED

WILL purchase portable typewriter, modern, good condition, $10. Telephone Schuyler 4-6255, New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Apt. from June 1; for 1, 2 or 3 months; overlooking parkway; accommodate 3; completely equipped for housekeeping, including Steinway upright piano and radio; unfurnished rental C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

SIX-STORY brick building, about 50,000 square feet, desirable for light manufacturing or wholesaling; central location near water front. CHAS. H. PHILBRICK, Inc., realtors, 146 Westminster St., Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WE NEED A MAN—Not over forty, thirty to thirty-five preferable, who has a good education and knows general business procedure; must have sales executive sense with a special emphasis on the executive side; one who has dealt in intangibles, who recognizes and appreciates the finer side of business and at the same time has tenacity of purpose which never loses sight of the desired goal; for the right man there is the opportunity for immediate service and growth in the future, limited only by his own ability; we want a man whom we can build into an important place in our organization; added to the above qualifications must be a willingness to learn and follow our methods; Fair starting salary. Write B-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES PROMOTION — Competent designer displays booklets, posters, newspaper advertising, etc.; 10 years' public utility experience. Write Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

GLENDALE, CALIF.—6-room hillside home with bachelor apartment; 2 pianos; available month of May; $45. Albany 1908. Address V-7, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

STORE SPACE

LOS ANGELES—For rent, heart business section, ½ of store and entire large basement—typewriters, Kodak or similar lines. 228 W. 5th. MUtual 0432.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

GERMANY—Perfumery, cosmetics; agent experienced, good connections, seeks agency Frankfurt/M. or extensive district. HARTMANN, b/Gretz, Frankfurt a.M., Flugplatz.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND. British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

TAILORING

DARLINGTON—T. W. Glendenning, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor; customers' own material made up; reasonable terms. 36 Commercial St.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

COAL AND COKE
Grocery
Jacobs Cream Crackers
Kellogg's Corn Flakes
Heinz' Products
JØRGEN GABE
Ellinorsvej 8 Tel. Ordrup 3460

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
Electric Light, Power, Radio
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 9
Tel. Taga 4002 and Vester 9277y
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6785
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd

H. MADELUNG
Selected Flowers
Delivered All Over the Town
MODERATE PRICES
Silkegade 13 Tel. Palæ 4700

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 58 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 50 Jähr. Bestehen.
Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Fashion House
DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models. Low Prices.
Joh. Vermeerstraat 42
Tel. 27248

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits
in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

TYRA JACOBSONS
MILLINERY SHOPS
16 Hornsgatan 16 Tel. 411310
36 Hornsgatan 36 Tel. 430510

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
5 Johannespian, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

TENERIFFA - MAGASINET
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 5
REAL LACES EMBROIDERIES

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg-och Kemtkalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. C73380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLIWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

Wollenhof a.g.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Couture — Dressmaking
E. Mischler
GURTENGASSE 3
Tel. 35.866

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

SMART FROCKS and DRESSES
For Ladies
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
CHR Rüfenacht
SPITALGASSE 14

Salon de Corsets
L. Müller
Kapellenstrasse 7.
Tel. 20.58

PORTABLE SCHREIBMASCHINEN
SMITH PREMIER
A machine for every purpose, from Frs. 215 upwards. 7 models in well-known SMITH PREMIER Quality.
SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS
Marktgasse 19, Berne. Tel. 20.379

Bankheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Kramgasse 55
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large assortment of UNDERWEAR

Kitchen Installations
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
PITLAGASSE 14

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

La mode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Monbijoustrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

Everything in the Way of
CREAMS, POWDERS
etc., for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

Specialty Shop for
RUBBER GOODS
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 Tel. 32.946
Repairs

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. Plüss-Stettler
UNTERER QUAI 43
Peter, Cailler, Kohler Chocolate

MODES ANNELISE
Centralplatz 51, First Floor
Tel. 43.09

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

GLAZIERY
ST. GOBAIN LOOKING GLASSES
Frames of all designs.
PIERRE LORETTI & CO.
16 Rue d'Italie

W. BERTRAND EXPERTISE
RUE DU RHONE 22

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

INVISIBLE DARNING
(Stoppage)
on all kinds of fabrics
MAISON SPECIALISTE
Mme. R. Wild-Clarisse
Rue du Vieux-Collège 1
(A côté Tricotuse de la Madeleine)

COUTURE
Mlle. F. Burkhardt
58 Rue du 31 Décembre
(Near Avenue Pictet de Rochemont)

LAUSANNE

Everything for Gentlemen
VICTORIA HOUSE
MODE MASCULINE
Ch. Hort Petit-Chêne 28

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

ARTISTIC HAND-KNOTTED STUDIO
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(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

Electric Eel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EELS are not snakes; they are fish, and most of them are quite at home in either salt water or fresh. But because their life history is not entirely known, specialists are at work at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute to try to complete the story.

The South American electric eel is known, by reputation at least, to every schoolboy. He knows it is wise not to handle such "lightning bolts," even if traveling menageries bring them around. The capacity they have for delivering powerful electric shocks is an accomplishment to be respected. There are no mechanical parts for the eel to worry about. The dynamo is fleshly, not metallic, and seldom does it get out of order. The organs which produce the electrical effects lie one on top of the other along the body.

The native name for this fish is "carapo." The body is rounded with the tiny scales scarcely visible at all. An adult specimen is from four to seven feet long. Such eels, to some, make excellent eating, and South Americans have devised a number of ingenious methods for catching them, all of which center around the necessity for first causing the eel to exhaust its store of energy, after which the fisherman may with impunity seek to effect the capture.

The Editor's Puzzle

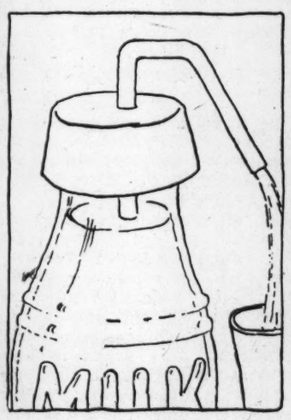
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

298

You hump over kind of like you had a pillow stuck in the back of your coat when you walk said the teacher being just a boy I dont think it is something you cant do nothing about toward overcoming and straightening up erectly

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

With the Inventors

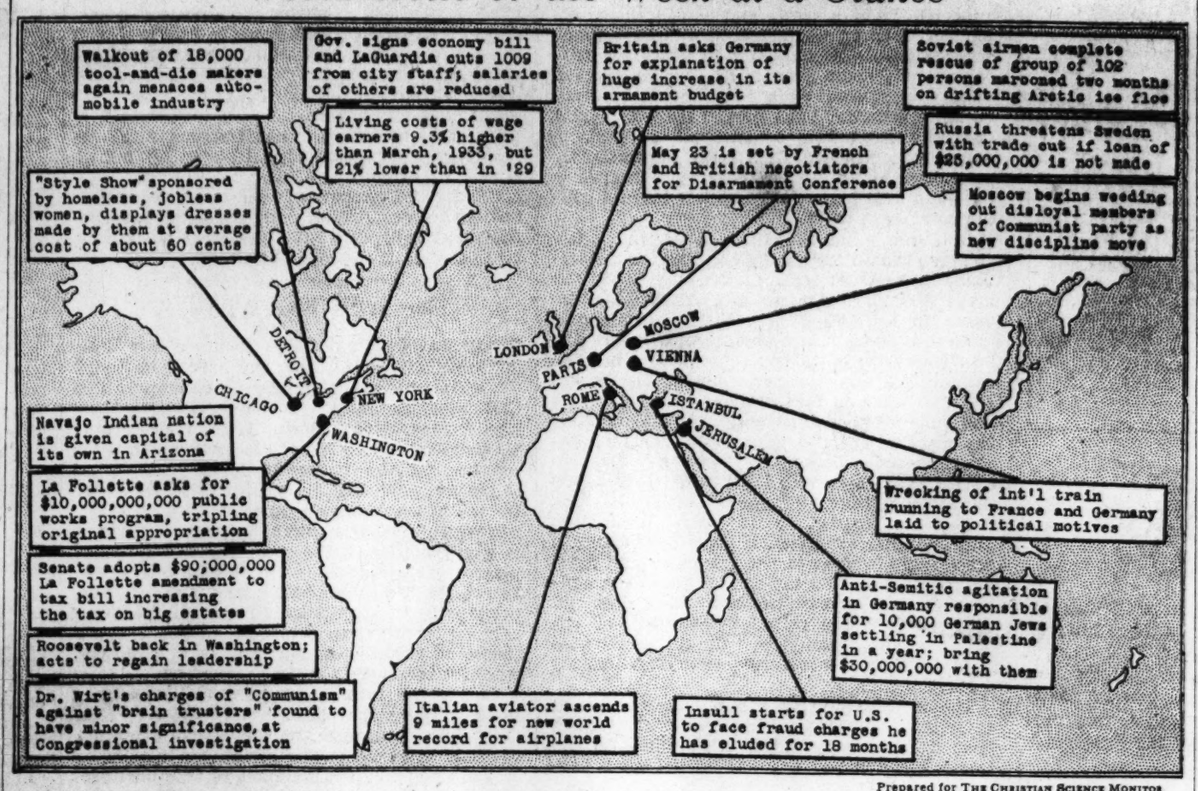


Cream Siphon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS quite staggering to consider the number of new kitchen aids that are appearing every day, and yet many housewives have been waiting for the right device to remove the top cream from a bottle of milk. McWhite Hornsberger, of Upper Darby, Penna., has been given U. S. Patent No. 1950553 for a little siphon which, if placed in the milk bottle at the cream line, draws off the cream in short order.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Walkout of 18,000 tool-and-die makers again menaces automobile industry
Gov. signs economy bill and LaGuardia cuts 1009 from city staff; salaries of others are reduced
Britain asks Germany for explanation of huge increase in its armament budget
Soviet airmen complete rescue of group of 102 persons marooned two months on drifting Arctic ice floe
Living costs of wage earners 9.3% higher than March, 1933, but 21% lower than in '29
Russia threatens Sweden with trade cut if loan of $25,000,000 is not made
May 23 is set by French and British negotiators for Disarmament Conference
"Style Show" sponsored by homeless, jobless women, displays dresses made by them at average cost of about 60 cents
Moscow begins weeding out disloyal members of Communist party as new discipline move
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ROME
ISTANBUL
JERUSALEM
DETROIT
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
Navajo Indian nation is given capital of its own in Arizona
La Follette asks for $10,000,000,000 public works program, tripling original appropriation
Wrecking of int'l train running to France and Germany laid to political motives
Senate adopts $90,000,000 La Follette amendment to tax bill increasing the tax on big estates
Anti-Semitic agitation in Germany responsible for 10,000 German Jews settling in Palestine in a year; bring $30,000,000 with them
Roosevelt back in Washington; acts to regain leadership
Dr. Wirt's charges of "Communism" against "brain trusters" found to have minor significance, at Congressional investigation
Italian aviator ascends 9 miles for new world record for airplanes
Insull starts for U.S. to face fraud charges he has eluded for 18 months

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Naming Cakes and Cookies

A GIRL who is clever with a pastry tube "writes" names on the cookies she bakes for tea parties. She is often called on to furnish decorated cakes for receptions. She was busy at the Easter season decorating chocolate Easter eggs with names and little messages. She has now learned to make all sorts of frill work for wedding cakes. Betty R. L.

Develop Films, Etc.

FOR my avocation I develop films, print photographs, and enlarge negatives. At first I did this for my friends at cost. As my business slowly but steadily increased I began charging a fee which allowed a fair profit. I made practically all my own apparatus. Dick C. S.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The head of the newspaper code of NRA is the head of N. E. A. (National Editorial Association). He publishes the Brookline (Mass.) Chronicle. Introducing: Walter D. Allen.

"An enterprising reporter deliberately seeks to avoid a wooden style; to get away completely from bromides; to inject into every sentence he writes the most effective word groups; and to produce a story that will carry the reader not only through the lead, but on to the very last word of his article," according to Hal O'Flaherty of the Chicago Daily News.

"The newspaper does not deal with the universal forces; it deals with the striking digressions and unusual manifestations of those forces," explained Henry Yewdale, of the editorial staff of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, in a recent address before members of the New York Pen and Brush society. "The newspaper deals absolutely with the particular," said Yewdale. "It has accordingly produced a body of people who have become experts in dramatizing the particular."

For the Scrapbook

Pearls of Literature

For never anything can be amiss
When simpleness and duty tender it.
—*Shakespeare.*

Man, who man would be,
Must rule the empire of himself; in it
Must be supreme.
—*Shelley.*

Around the throne of God in heaven
Thousands of children stand.
—*Anne Shepherd.*

Genius can only breathe freely in an atmosphere of freedom.
—*John Stuart Mill.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I FIND the doing of the will of God leaves me no time for disputing about His plans.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Scroggins Makes Himself at Home

Miss U. R. Turkington, Melrose, Mass., Photographed the Illustrious Squirrel While He Was on One of His Inspection Trips Around the Suburbs. She Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB and the Well-Known New Deal Dollar.

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

Basil: "What on earth will your father say when he knows we're engaged?"

Barbara: "Oh, he'll be delighted. He always is."

The Hint

It was the fag end of a rather dull evening in the parlor. After a long silence he said: "I wish I had money. I'd travel."

She looked at him a moment, and then reached for her handbag. "How much do you need?" she inquired.

Two Reasons

"You want me to raise your salary, eh?" said the employer. "Give me at least two good reasons."

The clerk gazed meekly at his employer and murmured, "Twins!"

Silencing the Gossip

Mrs. Gadabout: "That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends."

Hostess (wearily): "N-no. I wonder how she manages it?"—*Sarnia Observer.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Philip the Apostle

PHILIP the apostle, who came from Bethsaida (John 1:44) and was one of the original Twelve Apostles, should not be confused with "Philip the evangelist" (Acts 21:8; 6:5; and other passages). Soon after his own call, Philip the apostle brought Nathanael to Jesus (John 1:45), while it was this Philip who exclaimed that "two hundred pennyworth of bread" would not be enough to feed the five thousand, whom the Wayshower forthwith satisfied with five loaves and two fishes (John 6: 7-13).

The Apostle bore a Greek name, and it is not surprising that it was to him that "certain Greeks" came in seeking an introduction to the Master (John 12:20f).

Perhaps the best-known passage connected with Philip is John 14:8, 9, where he asked, "Lord, shew us the Father . . ." He was, of course, gently rebuked for his lack of knowledge. An early and well-supported tradition informs us that after the Ascension Philip proceeded to Asia Minor, carrying on his chief work at Hierapolis.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Leviticus — The *e* is as in create, *Le-vit'-ih-kus.* Avoid *Luh-vih'-tuh-kus.*

Mizpah—*Miz'-pah.*

Tabor—*Tay'-ber.*

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im.*

Shouldest — Two syllables; "shouldst" is one.

Extolled—The *o* is short.

Bruised—One syllable.

Blessed (Eph. 1:3)—The first use is as a participial adjective, hence two syllables; the second is as a verb, hence one syllable.

Aliens—Two syllables, *ale'-yenz.*

Wash — The vowel is sounded as short *o.*

Pharisaical — *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal* (secondary stress on the first syllable, in which the *a* is short).

Traversing—Accent the first syllable, not the second.

Vanquished — The first syllable rimes with *bang, vang'-kwished.*

Executor—The publishers of Websters's agree that this word, when used in expressions such as "new executor for God," should be sounded with principal stress on the first syllable, *ek'-se-ku-ter* (secondary accent on third). This pronunciation applies to "executor" when it is used in the sense of "one who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc.; variously, a doer, performer, agent, enforcer, etc." When accented on the second syllable, the word is a legal term denoting "the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease." (Cf. Webster's New International Dictionary.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Too Hurried to Be Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chevy Chase, Md.

A YOUNG man was bound for a definite place in Washington in search of work. The thought came to him that he could save time and distance by taking a short cut through beautiful Rock Creek Park. Upon turning into its much-traveled entrance near the Bureau of Standards, he noticed a thoroughbred Scotty running about in a rather bewildered manner.

Seeing that confusion was handling this pet, as cars were darting in first one direction then another, the hurrying young man went to the rescue of the distressed dog. The tag bore the name of another city, so taking the dog in his arms and putting him comfortably in his car, he drove to the nearest police station. After placing him in the care of the blue-coated men, and leaving his own name and telephone number, the young man went on his way grateful for the lessons he had been taught as a Boy Scout.

Less than an hour after returning home, a telephone call came for him from a lady visiting in the capital. She wished to express her gratitude for the return of her dog which had strayed while she was shopping. Several days later more gratitude was expressed to him through a generous check which more than met his immediate need.

The young man now realizes that one can scarcely know what a kind deed may bring when one is never too busy or in too great a hurry to stop and help.

Daily Anecdote

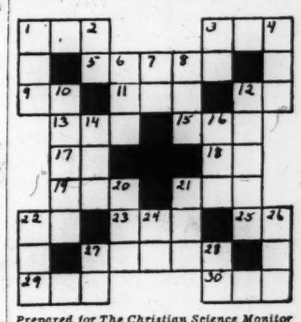
Book Review

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ASPIRING young author in California once sent a manuscript to Ambrose Bierce with the unusual request that he give him a "criticism in one sentence, and drop further comment."

The answer came back in form exactly as requested, and much to the chagrin of the would-be author: "The covers of your book are too far apart."

Junior Cross-Word No. 154



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Receptacle.
3—Kind of tree.
5—City in Utah.
9—Pronoun.
11—Ventilate.
12—While.
13—Spring month.
15—European republic (ab.).
17—Comparative ending.
18—Musical note.
19—River in United States flowing into the Mississippi.
21—Color.
22—Belonging to me.
23—Unit.
25—Thus.
27—Dwarf.
29—Number.
30—Conclusion.

Down

1—Ornamental knot.
2—Not any.
3—Forward.
4—Island in the Mediterranean.
6—Blithe.
7—Prefix signifying "twice."
8—Unit of energy.
10—Hard mineral used in cutting gems and for polishing.
12—The Ram.
14—Exist.
16—Australian bird.
20—Period of time.
21—Border.
22—Entangle.
24—Centigram (ab.).
26—Longstanding.
27—River in Italy.
28—"Exalt —— the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool; for he is holy." (Ps. 99:5.)

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*News About the Neighbors*

By CARMACK

Today I was telling Tiddlywinks about our neighbors—
"They are not very keen about a lot of loud barking", I told him—
"And they'll make an awful fuss if you dig up their lawn the least bit"—
Then I showed him a flower bed—"Most of them have one or two of these", I said, "and they'll scold you to beat the band if they catch you in them"—
"Outside of that," I told him, "they are very nice neighbors."—
And Tiddlywinks said—"Oh, Yeah?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Time to Fight

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT drops the fishpole to take up the helm of state. Here's hoping his grip is firmer than ever. He'll need it. For with him away the congressional mice have done more than play. They have gnawed partly through the foundations of the recovery program. They have undermined the President's control of finances.

Even before he left they had overriden his veto of the independent offices bill and almost destroyed the Economy Act, the corner stone of the Administration's recovery effort. They have since gone on to loosen the stock exchange restrictions he asked for and to trample rudely over his opposition to a tax on coconut oil and copra from the Philippines. Worse than that, they have been incubating some pretty schemes which if hatched would utterly wreck his whole fiscal program.

One of these is the McLeod bill. It would have the Government pay off depositors in closed banks with greenbacks. A similar measure is the Frazier bill for relief of farm mortgages. Another is the Dies bill for encouraging farm exports by taking payment in overvalued silver. All these schemes ingeniously combine an appealing relief purpose with a dangerous method of financing. And they unite political blocs—the farmers, the burdened debtors, the silver men, and the greenback division of inflationists—whose support is vital to the President in his general program.

Against this sort of thing the President needs more than skill in maneuvering. He needs a bold frontal attack. He should draw the issue clearly between such special interest legislation and a unified recovery program, in the interests of the whole nation. And if necessary he should go to the country on the radio to win support. Support would be readily forthcoming if the people understood the position.

It is this: The United States has a recovery program well under way. Some of its purposes need to be reëxamined. Certain methods of administration merit severe criticism. But what is now proposed is no questioning of the program; it is an effort—whether conscious or not—to break down the authority of the Government and render it impotent to carry out any program. It is very like the obstructionism which hampered Mr. Hoover's efforts to launch a counter-attack against the depression.

Last spring Mr. Roosevelt reëstablished confidence by taking firm hold. He proved that the Administration was politically master in its own house. It could control the budget even if that meant saving at the expense of veterans and federal employees. It could outline a fiscal policy and carry it out. This political mastery was the foundation for government credit. It based the whole recovery program.

At times the President has resorted to maneuvers; he has given far too much away to the silver bloc and he has made concessions to the veterans. But he has largely avoided open raids. But now one frontal assault—the independent offices bill—has been carried against him. Others threaten. It is now no time to give way or to maneuver; it is time to fight.

Migration Within the Empire

UNEVEN distribution of the world's population is one of the unsolved major problems of our time. It is a matter of the greatest urgency to two great industrial countries, Japan and Great Britain.

To the former no need seems more imperative than that of finding new spaces into which she may pour the overflow of her increasing and cramped millions; and Great Britain, densely populated, has not had since the war that natural outlet for her surplus which at one time was provided by emigration to the Dominions. In contrast with these crowded areas are the vast empty spaces of Canada, rich not only in potential plowlands but in mineral resources as yet scarcely tapped; and the continent of Australia, with her 3,000,000 square miles of territory and an average to each square mile of little more than two persons.

Some time ago the British Government appointed a departmental committee which is examining the question of how emigration from Britain may be resumed, and when its report is ready ministers will get in touch with the dominion governments and endeavor to come to a working arrangement. The problem bristles with difficulties, which were fully recognized in the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons. It was pointed out that it would be worth while for the British Government to spend money on schemes of emigration, since these would relieve it of some expenditure on unemployment at home.

But it is important for two reasons not to regard such schemes as methods of relieving the unemployed. First, because British workingmen are disposed to resent the idea that an offer to work should be coupled with a sentence of exile; second, because the Dominions are unwilling to be used as dumping grounds for the unemployed.

The industrialized worker cannot be taken suddenly from a town and put down to do pioneer work on virgin soil in a distant country. Emigrants should be men already accustomed to a countryman's life, or young men from towns who, by a long course of farm training at home, have proved their fitness. A carefully organized scheme of emigration, sufficiently provided with funds, undoubtedly would be able to find, year by year, thousands of young men fitted for dominion life and willing to embark on it.

But that is not enough. It is necessary also that the Dominions should be willing to accommodate them. And this, at the moment, is the main difficulty. Canada and Australia—Australia in a marked degree—have their own anxieties about unemployment. What is the use, they say, of taking more men when we cannot find enough work for our own? Moreover they are face to face with one of the major economic problems of the world—that of finding markets for the primary products of the soil, and something more than a meager subsistence for those who labor with their hands in producing them.

Thus emigration, so necessary for Britain and for other countries, is itself dependent on better organization of the transport and marketing of goods. So far as the Empire is concerned, no plan can succeed which does not carry with it the fullest coöperation of the dominion governments, and the conviction that it is to their interest to people their empty spaces.

The British Government, which has promised to expedite its inquiry, has wisely announced that it has no intention of handing to the Dominions a cut-and-dried scheme, but is preparing draft proposals on which it is hoped both sides may collaborate in hammering into shape. The discussions will turn on two main points—the organized assistance of emigrants to suitable districts, and the stimulation of markets for dominion products.

Progress—Not Limitation

NO READER of this newspaper will take issue with Mr. Henry I. Harriman when he says, in an interview with the Monitor, that "progress means to create more." Limitation is not natural. This has had a singularly vivid illustration in the reduction program of the cotton-growing South. According to a current article in Harper's Magazine,

> The farmers found the plants grown so high that it was difficult to destroy them effectively. There was no farm lore about the technic of blowing up. Some of the plants would start growing again after they had once been plowed under.

The opening bolls afforded a silent rebuke to the limitationists. When viewed with ragged citizens in the background, the rebuke became a crime.

Limitation has occupied too prominent a place in the new-deal philosophy. It is a hangover from the technocratic thesis which animated many recovery officials when they went to Washington. During the hearing upon the cotton textile code, for instance, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson actually went so far as to propose a moratorium for plant extensions. His suggestion failed to fill his audience with enthusiasm. But it did not, as it should, fill them with consternation. For the carrying out of such a proposal on any comprehensive scale among the consumer industries would have condemned the capital industries to stagnation.

Public works cannot make up for the decline in private works. All that has been expended in public works in the nearly ten months of operations is a little over $300,000,000. Private construction contracts awarded in 1928 amounted to $5,500,000,000. Besides, the public works are intended only to encourage the return of this activity, not to take its place. It is on the return of such activity that progress depends. Only in this way can the country accomplish the twin object of reëmploying the jobless and increasing purchasing power. It is now admitted that the great bulk of the jobless—6,500,000 of them—are the cast-off of the capital goods industry.

The true measure of material progress is income, or purchasing power. Other indices have shown amazing progress. But the national income went up last year only 3.7 per cent. This is a puny contribution toward the recapture of the half of the national income which was lost in the three years prior to the incoming of President Roosevelt. Redistribution is probably the most vital problem of the social engineering to which the President is committed. It was the failure to attend to redistribution that produced the boom crisis. Obviously, however, there must be something to distribute, and it is to the filling of the vacuum of the national income that major attention should now be turned.

Pan-America Day

THE third annual Pan-America Day, celebrated today, brings a new and welcome experience. For once in the history of recent inter-American relationships there is something to Pan-Americanism. It is more than a narrow continental expression of cordiality and friendship. Since the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Pan-Americanism has become to a greater extent than ever before part of a larger internationalism.

This change is due in large measure to the "good neighbor" policy enunciated by President Roosevelt and to the philosophy and activity of his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. Both men have realized that Pan-Americanism did not depend so much on conditions in the Latin-American world as upon the official attitude of Washington toward Latin-America's ideas and institutions. With that attitude now, none but extreme nationalists can quarrel. The Latin-American response to this change in Washington is the cause of the rebirth of the Pan-American ideal.

Among the specific activities must be mentioned the part played by the United States at Montevideo. There, instead of seeking to dominate the conference, the American delegation became good listeners. Secretary Hull won over some of the United States' severest critics; and as soon as he returned to Washington he extended recognition to the Government of El Salvador. Furthermore, the United States has taken realistic cognizance of the ties that bind the Latin-American nations to Europe and has sought neither to dissolve nor to ignore them. Plans are on foot to liquidate the remaining evidences of imperialism in Haiti and to establish new treaty relations with Cuba.

With so much accomplished in so brief a time, it is no wonder that the pessimists of yesterday are looking forward with optimism. Successful experiments in regional internationalism are not barriers but aids to wider international living. The new Pan-Americanism deserves support. It is on the right track now and pointed in the right direction.

Harvard's War Whoopee

PERHAPS the chief significance of the Harvard students' uproar against the National Student League's anti-war demonstration in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday is its lack of significance. The "Down With Peace" and "Down With Everything" placards which were paraded at the fracas obviously cannot be taken at their face value. The boys were out for their idea of a good time.

Nevertheless, the affair was not entirely a laughing matter. If the don't-care attitude displayed by the students were not one merely assumed for the sake of a moment's gayety and perhaps as an expression of disregard for the persons rather than principles of peace, there might be ground for concern. As it is, a true word for both sides may be drawn from the jest.

One of the failings of enthusiastic pacifists is their occasional belligerency. In this case they chose a strike as the way to call attention to their grievances. The strike can hardly be looked upon as an instrument of true pacifism, the purposes of which will be best served by the perseverance of earnest folk in less spectacular efforts to educate the people on the folly of war. Moreover Communism too often is allowed to attach itself to pacifistic endeavors.

On the other hand, there must have been revelers whose humor was not unmolested by suspicions that they might be contributing to influences at least out of tune with the picnic spirit. There must have been many well acquainted with the cost and futility of the last war, and with the racketeering in armaments that added needlessly and tragically to that cost. They must have felt that among those who would applaud and laugh with them at their little joke were some who might profit if the joking should go wrong in the long run.

Anyhow, all is quiet again in Harvard Square—except for the traffic officers' whistles, the motor horns, the trolley bells. . . .

A Great Reign

Book of the Day

IN THIS third volume (ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN ANNE: Vol. III: THE PEACE AND THE PROTESTANT SUCCESSION, by G. M. Trevelyan. London and New York: Longmans Green. 21s. net; $6.50) Professor Trevelyan completes his account of the reign of Queen Anne, those twelve short years in which, it is hardly too much to say, the destiny of the whole "Anglo-Saxon" world was decided. It is a thrilling and magnificent drama. The first act opens with a picture of the dangerous position of England and Protestantism, in face of the ambition of Louis XIV. This peril was removed by the victories of Marlborough. Then, as so often, the victors, in the arrogance of success, pressed the vanquished too hard, and endeavored to exact impossible terms. Louis, in his despair, forgot his despotic ideas, and appealed for help to his people. The result was the glorious defeat of Malplaquet, which saved France.

Then follows a complicated and exciting period of intrigues, counter-intrigues, quarrels between colleagues and evil purposes mysteriously overruled for good, which Professor Trevelyan, rising to his subject, describes with great force and animation. The Tory Party, rightly anxious for peace, drove out the Whigs, and proceeded to secure their purpose in the most scoundrelly fashion conceivable. Yet the peace, on the whole, was a good one. Despite the fact that they left the Catalans, who had supported them all through the war, to the vengeance of the King of Spain, the treaty compares very favorably with that of Versailles; it lasted, and it left no bitterness in the mind of the defeated nation.

Nemesis Appears

But now Nemesis appears. The rogues fell out. Anne was nearing the end of her reign. Who should succeed her? There was no doubt as to the law. The Act of Settlement had assigned the Crown to the House of Hanover. But it was *possible* to restore the Stuarts on one condition. If James III would declare himself a Protestant, he might perhaps return. Unluckily for the intriguers, James, unlike his uncle Charles II, was an honest man. He refused peremptorily to deny his religion. This strengthened the hands of the Hannoverian Tories, and lent some slight vigor even to the vacillating Treasurer Harley. On Tuesday, July 27, 1714, after an angry quarrel in the very presence of the Queen, Harley was dismissed, and the utterly unscrupulous Bolingbroke took his place. What he meant to do is uncertain. What is certain is that he had no time to do it. On the 30th, two Whigs appeared at the Privy Council, with all their plans prepared, and with the irresistible force of Marlborough in the background. Bolingbroke was compelled to yield; the Duke of Shrewsbury, the leading Whig, received the White Staff from the Queen's feeble hands. On the morning of Sunday, the first of August, she passed away, and King George was quietly proclaimed, against him not a dog moving his tongue.

A Period of Peace

A period of almost unbroken peace then ensued: Walpole's twenty years of power, in which "quieta non movere" was the maxim, enabled the weary nation to recover itself. There was no attempt to seek glory; but something far better, tranquillity, was sought and largely attained. Above all, the great doctrine was established that rulers exist for the people, and not the people for the rulers.

The theme is a splendid one, and Professor Trevelyan's treatment is worthy of it.

E. E. KELLETT

Back to School at Sixty

FOR years I had dreamed of such a place, but my safe arrival at this desired haven I owe to neither chart, compass nor seamanship. When the world blew up, scattering fragments far and wide, a sailor, the sport of wind and waves, clung to a drifting spar until cast by the spent typhoon upon what he discovered (to his surprised delight) was a Fortunate Island. There he was nourished by breadfruit, shaded by fronded palms, kindly treated by the natives. Small wonder that he decided to renounce sailing, build him a grass hut and join the tribe on the atoll.

In language less figurative: buffeted by the depression, I came back after thirty years, a business man without a business, to the school where I had studied as a boy, a little town in the foothills of the Appalachians, where green grass grows—and blue grass, too, where song birds are sociable, the hills strengthening and the climate tonic without being boisterous. A few friends remained who had known me "when all was young." One of them had a house suited to the needs of a shrunken income and a shrunken family circle—the children are doing battle in the trenches and dugouts of the economic front. My wife and I took the house; here we have seen three springs come with dogwood and redbud, three winters with holly and mistletoe, and we ask no better spot.

* * *

College towns are, of course, not for everyone. He who dislikes books and young people should by all means stay away from them, but, for the bookish and youth-loving, such towns as ours have golden advantages, educational, social, economic and ethical.

Proponent as I am of a back-to-the-school movement, I am not advising a full, rigid classroom routine for sexagenarians. I myself have not even "audited" one course: for me the crumbs that fall from collegiate tables have been ample intellectual nourishment; for to colleges, even small colleges, come poets, journalists, statesmen, scientists, travelers, sociologists, pioneers in widely diverse fields, and for fifteen cents, or more often without money and without price, I can sit at their feet and absorb all my mind will hold.

There are resident specialists, also, to whom I may bring this or that knotty problem for solution; there is a library among the stacks of which I have been made to feel at home; a choral society which I attend regularly, and, though my voice is not what it was forty years ago, I can still sing, indeed I am not the oldest or the least proficient of Harmonia's members. I have found friends who are glad, really glad I think, to see me drop in as a visitor among their students. After all, it is not increasing years we dread, it is getting stiff in the mental joints, crotchety and "queer," and what better preventive than such a daily, tingling shower bath of new ideas as a college town offers?

There may be college towns where keeping up with the Joneses is a matter of vital importance. Here it is not. We are, I think, surrounded by the finest people in the world, to whom Society with a capital S means nothing and a bank account very little, people who eschew fads, enjoy simple pleasures, but enjoy them richly, love their work and (like Abou ben Adhem) their fellow men.

* * *

Household expenses are absurdly low. The prevailing price for student labor (prescribed by authority) is fifteen cents per hour and for this wage a young student of science or civics is glad to split our wood, or mow our lawn, and we may have in our kitchen the efficient help of a "home ec major" whom we are glad to receive on the footing of a cousin or niece. We buy our eggs from "the egg woman" and the wood for our fireplace from a mountaineer who cuts it on his own lean acres. We buy many things from the college: milk, butter, bread, cheese—even heat and light; and, as promptly paying customers, we take satisfaction in knowing that we help to keep the plant running.

Simply by living here and making friends among students, we find we can be really of some use; and at sixty, without a job, one begins to see uselessness as at least a grim possibility. Our young people are not sent here, they *come* hungering and thirsting for wisdom—some of them for righteousness also. I could tell tales of Spartan sacrifice. Joining their activities is marching with young heroes.

To talk now and then to a student group, or entertain them in one's home—to make its rooms at Christmas time a citadel for youth gallantly fighting off homesickness, to help a boy make up some German or a girl who is behind with her French, to be drafted to act as a judge in this or that contest, or take some minor part in an amateur play, to share student confidences, their plans, discouragements and hopes, what worthwhile tasks can be pleasanter? That is the best, I think, that a college town has to offer.

F. F. H.

Cultivating Communism

Excerpts from an address before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco by Simon J. Lubin, chief of California's State Bureau of Commerce, following an investigation of labor disputes between agricultural workers and growers in Imperial Valley

YOU ask me the question: "Can the Radicals capture the farms of California?" To set you at ease—the Radicals will not capture our farms. They don't want them! Who does? The banks need fear not the least competition from that source.

In Imperial Valley more than half a million acres are devoted to agriculture. This area, now a fertile garden, was reclaimed from the desert within the past thirty years by truly heroic pioneers. But many of these men and their descendants have become subservient—largely through past and present loans—to a handful of shippers. These shippers told us they control in excess of 90 per cent of the perishable field-crop acreage. Consequently, practically all field labor is hired labor. The farmer, as we like to think of him—the bulwark of the nation—hardly exists.

The shippers admitted something else—that some of them are bankrupt, while the rest are on the verge of financial ruin. They told how, only too often, the eastern selling prices of commodities barely cover transportation costs.

The employers, victims of a totally inadequate economic system, are hardly in position, or in the mood, to work upon their problems calmly and with due consideration of others.

Having little or no control over market prices, freight rates, and incidental costs, the employers seem to feel that their only recourse is to take it out of labor. They are paying less than a starvation wage.

* * *

The workers live in camps, to the wretchedness of which no photographs and no words possibly could do justice—with filth, disease, and misery on all sides. Obviously, the greatest sufferers are the innocent little children.

Instead of attempting to remove the causes of discontent, the employers and those controlled by them forbid free speech and free assembly—even by ordinance. They break up peaceful meetings conducted in private halls. They interfere with the organization of labor, and deport representative committees fairly elected. Indiscriminately they arrest innocent men and women under false charges and threaten to ruin a few residents brave enough to show some sympathy with the unfortunate workers. Then they blame the consequent disturbances upon "Communism" and "Moscow"!

When employers face the loss of their capital; when their net returns are in red—they often see *red* in other ways as well. Then they become irresponsible, doing those things which, under different circumstances, they would not dream of doing—those things we call antisocial.

Then consider this statement: "The crops must be harvested. That can't be done without labor. If they won't accept our terms voluntarily, they must be forced to work, even if we have to starve them."

I wonder whether an economy built upon such principles can be very attractive to the rank and file of laborers; and whether it is that sort of thing that makes this "the land of the free and the home of the brave"!

When workers are out of jobs; when their savings are gone; when they and their families face only starvation—then they, too, are liable to become irresponsible. They will have food and a measure of clothing and shelter, even if they have to fight for them—or they will make someone pay dearly for their deprivation.

* * *

We are assured by many employers that threatening bankruptcy is the one factor that prevents their being more generous and more humane. In so far as that is true, we see how vital to this whole matter is the economic foundation. It is in part the lack of profitable business, with its consequent inadequate wage, that encourages the antisocial consequences I have presented before you. To correct that basic evil, it seems to me, is a task to which the State should devote all its wisdom and all its energy.

I lay before you certain proposals. I am far from pretending to completeness of program; but I do believe these suggestions point in the right direction.

First, looking upon the State as one big business enterprise, we should undertake the task of putting that business upon a solid, profitable basis. As merely one of many mechanisms to that end, there should be set up a special department in the State Government to act as clearing house for the many agencies and associations that promote the interests of particular branches of trade, with a view to developing a business-building program for the State as a whole. Among the matters that might claim its attention are such as these: planned production; a master selling program for all California products; the establishment of f. o. b. markets or some better device for giving our farmers some control over their output; long-time financing aimed to restore and maintain a measure of independence to our farmers.

Then restore the Commission of Immigration and Housing to its former status—as an independent agency, with adequate funds. I would have it assume duties in addition to those provided in its creating act.

The commission again should enforce strictly the housing and labor-camp laws of the State. It should pursue aggressively those who are exploiting or otherwise abusing the alien. I would extend many of its powers to cover persons other than aliens. Its lessons in true Americanism might well be carried to our entire population.

* * *

I would have the commission pursue its study of unemployment begun twenty years ago, with a view to putting into effect the recommendations made at that time, with particular reference to public works and a ready and simple access to the land, especially for subsistence farms. To make this latter possible, it might be advisable to adopt legislation calculated to break up the large holdings in the State. A heavy tax might be levied against land held for speculation and not put to economic use. A heavy tax might be charged against absentee owners, or a rebate or bonus paid to those who actually cultivate their own holdings—surely a saner process than paying them for deliberately destroying their crops.

People will not forever tolerate the empty belly alongside the overbulging warehouse. The only conceivable outlet—short of complete Communism—is access to the land—not for profit, but for living.

Under the commission might come the task of coördinating and regulating the labor supply of the State, especially in relation to migratory workers; and the establishment of permanent machinery for handling differences between employees and employers.

* * *

Here I renew a suggestion I first advanced many years ago. We should have a public agency dedicated to the task of state planning. Such a body would fill to completion a program for which I have given merely a few stray planks.

If unfairness, inhumanity, injustice, and illegality are permitted to persist, sanctioned by some of our "best people" and by popular opinion, and if we continue to walk in economic darkness—then shall we have open season for all who would disrupt our society. The weakest then will become strong enough to topple us over—in which event it really won't matter who captures our farms.

We have little or nothing to fear from the "Radicals" and "agitators." But there is genuine ground for fear—great fear—in the greed and selfishness, the intellectual sterility, the social injustice, the economic blindness, the lack of political sagacity and leadership, and the mock heroics and hooliganism we observe within our State today.

It is a fact that we do need a socio-economic house cleaning. Are we going to encourage the "Reds," the "Radicals," the "Communists," the "outside agitators" to do the job for us? Or are we ourselves going to do it?